The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

The Pressure for Office---Tremendous Rush at the White House.

The President Disposed to Take Matters Coolly.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, Attacks the Inaugural.

MR. DOUGLAS DEFENDS MR. LINCOLN.

Strong Union Action in the Missouri Convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S ARRIVAL HOME.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND EUROPE.

The TIMES has, on several occasions during the progress of the secession movement, pointed out the fact that complications must arise between the European Powers and the seceding States, so soon as the fillibustering tendencies of the latter become apparent. Already we begin to receive indications of the alarm excited abroad in anticipation of the possibility of a Southern Confederacy. The last mail brings advices that the Spanish Government have decided not to press their claims against Mexico to the arbitrament of the sword. It is evidently as clear to the Spanish Ministry as it is to us here, that they may soon be compelled to make common cause against the fillibustering intentions of the Southern Confederacy.

MOTIVE OF BRITISH FORBEARANCE TOWARDS MEXICO.

The English Minister, in response to an inquiry in the House of Commons, acknowledged the indisposition of the English Government to use force against Mexico now, in the collection of British claims, closing his remarks with the expression of a hope that Mexico had at last secured a stable Government.

FRANCE BRISTLES AT FILLIBUSTERISM.

We have it on the most unquestionable authority that, at the interview between LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Commissioners from South Carolina, some months ago, the Emperor,—among other significant remarks, the whole tendency of which was to show his want of sympathy with secession—said, addressing the Commissioners, "France feels a great interest in the condition of things in Mexico." These various indications combined point unmistakably to an application from the present Government of Mexico to mother Spain, Catholic France and commercial England, for a separate or joint protection against the aggressive spirit of "*Los Gringos de la Sud*," who, they fear, come to enslave their people.

A similar appeal was answered when made by Syria and 5,000 Frenchmen in Asia Minor. The indications seem to point unerringly to a joint occupation of the Valley of the Rio Grande by French troops, paid by Mexico, 10,000 of whom could leave next Sunday fortnight, from Bordeaux, on the *Great Eastern*.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Commissioner CRAWFORD, from the Southern Confederacy, is still awaiting the arrival of his associates, who are expected here daily. The probabilities of their reception by the President are freely discussed. The general opinion is that he will receive them kindly as distinguished citizens, then dismiss them.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, was to-day nominated Minister to Prussia. He will soon leave for Berlin. The nomination was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. HERMAN M. KRISSMAN, of Illinois, will be Secretary of Legation at Berlin. His nomination, too, was laid over.

Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, of Albany, son of the Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State. This appointment is universally commended.

Mr. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, has been nominated First Assistant Postmaster General. He will probably be confirmed to-morrow. This ousts late Postmaster KING, whose friends expected him to be retained as First Assistant.

No nomination of a Brigadier General, *vice* TWIGGS, has yet been made. The President has under advisement the promotion of Maj. ANDERSON to the position, but the probabilities favor the appointment of Col. SUMNER, who was really entitled to the Brigadiership conferred upon Gen. HARNEY.

Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY is to be retained as private Secretary, and Mr. JOHN HAY will receive some sinecure departmental appointment and give his time as assistant to Mr. NICOLAY.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The rumor is untrue that Senator CRITTENDEN has been nominated for the Supreme Court Bench. The nomination is being considered by the President, and it is to be hoped his decision will be favorable. Nothing could be done, probably, at the present time which would so much reassure Conservative Southern men. Senator CRITTENDEN is too fair a man ever to allow political or sectional bias to affect his Judicial opinion. It will be remembered that there are two Supreme Court Judgeships at the President's disposal.

MR. CHASE AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

While Mr. CHASE went to the Cabinet meeting to-day, it seems he still holds his acceptance of the Treasury portfolio under advisement. A Senator tells me to-night that the chances favor his declination, and the appointment of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN instead. Mr. DIX is still supervising the business of the Department.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The pressure for office is terrific. More than a thousand persons thronged the President's house to-day, eagerly watching for an opportunity to thrust before him their respective budgets of recommendations to Executive favor. He declined to receive any one on private business until the respective delegations had been admitted to an interview. The several delegations in the meantime endeavored to so arrange the appointments in their respective districts and States as to keep them pretty much within their own control.

It is understood that AMOS TUSK, of New-Hampshire, a personal friend of the President's, receives the Boston Collectorship, although the whole of the Massachusetts delegation except one, Mr. RICE, recommended JOHN Z. GOODRICH, present Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Messrs. MYERS, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, and DENNISON, Comptroller, are here pressing Mr. DORSHIMER, the Treasurer of the State, for the post of Naval Officer. Some of the outsiders from New-York are exceedingly vexed at this, as they regard it as incompatible with the position of these gentlemen in that State. They have seen the President to-day, and from the fact that they return home to-morrow they evidently think the thing all fixed.

Judge WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LINCOLN, of Brooklyn, had an interview with the President to-night, at which they pressed the nomination of Mr. S. N. PETTIS to the Governorship of Nebraska.

Col. WARD H. LAMON, Mr. LINCOLN'S personal friend, body guard and backer, will probably be appointed Marshal for this District. Mr. LINCOLN'S friends desire to keep Mr. LAMON near him. The other candidates for the position are B. B. FRENCH, RICHARD WALLACE, Z. C. ROBBINS and GEORGE HARRINGTON.

Mr. A. W. FLETCHER is a prominent candidate for Navy Agent at this port, and is supported by many leading men in Congress and a large list of merchants in town.

Capt. N. DARLING is an applicant for the post of Superintendent of Public Buildings at this place, but will hardly be trusted with it. Capt. IRA GOODENOW, of New-York, late Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, is more likely to obtain this place. He is warmly backed by numerous members of Congress, and is as decidedly popular as DARLING is distrusted and disliked.

Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, ex-member of Congress and CHAS. O. ROGERS, of the Boston *Journal*, are after the Naval Officer's snug berth at Boston, now occupied by Col. GREEN, of the Boston *Post*.

Mr. F. J. SEABOLT is a candidate for the Fifth Auditorship in the Post-office Department.

Mr. WM. MORAN, of Philadelphia, is after the Chief Clerkship under the Secretary of War.

For the Federal appointments in Massachusetts there is an army of applicants. Having sifted them thoroughly, I present the following list:

For Collector—John Z. C. Goodrich, Amos Tuck, Geo. S. Boutwell, Geo. Ashmun, Tim. Davis—of whom Goodrich is most likely to be the successful one.

For Surveyor—AMOS TUCK and G. B. Weston. The former's chances are the best.

For Assistant-Treasurer—Chas. B. Hale, who has very strong home backing, and L. B. Comins, late M. C.

For Naval Officer—George S. Boutwell, Timothy Davis, Charles O. Rogers of the Boston *Journal*, R. Worthington, of the *Traveler*. The first will beat the rest.

The Post office is quite a bone of contention in its way. After it are Isaac Livermore, father-in-law of Burlingame; Z. K. Pangborn, of the *Atlas*; C. A. Phelps, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and a relative of Senator Harris; and Chas. Hale, of the *Advertiser*.

For Marshal—John L. Swift, one of the most popular stump speakers in the country, and greatly in favor with the powers that be, has the inside track. His competitors are Sheriff Keyes and Charles Train, M. C.

For Navy Agent—N. A. Thompson, aid to George Banks; E. L. Norton, State Senator; and Josiah Dunham, an original Lincolnian.

The rush at the White House, to-day, was terrific. Mr. LINCOLN'S wiry phisique has enabled him to bear up under a pressure such as no other President has encountered, and though he is pale and haggard at night, he awakes next day restored and ready for its most unwelcome toils.

The Wisconsin delegation had an interview with him early this morning, but exchanged only complimentary greetings. The Rhode Island delegation was next admitted for the same purpose. These delegations had not determined definitely upon the appointees to be suported by them, and are to have another interview. The Massachusetts delegation have announced that until they have been home and learned the views of their constituents they will recommend no one further.

Mr. LINCOLN has not been out to-day. Mrs. LINCOLN rode out to the soldier's home this morning. Messrs. CAMERON and WELLES were in the corridor of Willard's to-night, button-holed, badgered and toadied by scores of patriots anxious to do a little something for their country.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The names mentioned in connection with the Collectorship of New-York are HIRAM BARNEY, GEO. OPDYKE, B. M. BLATCHFORD, M. H. GRINNELL, JO. HOXIE, BENJ. F. CAMP, of the *Tribune*, SIMEON DRAPER and SAMUEL HOTALING. Mr. BARNEY has the inside track, is a personal friend of Mr. CHASE, and will probably have it. The rumor that he had withdrawn in favor of Mr. HOXIE is not confirmed. Mr. OPDYKE will not oppose Mr. BARNEY;—those for Surveyor are Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, the defeated candidate for member of Congress, H. B. STANTON, A. F. Dow, JAMES W. WEBB, who says he does not wish it, BENJ. CAMP and DANIEL ULLMAN. Mr. CAMP'S chances are considered very good; those for Naval Officer are JAMES A. BRIGGS, Agent of the State of Ohio, and a personal friend of Mr. CHASE, Judge HOGEBOOM, the exponent of Barnburnerism, PHILLIP DORSHEIMER and CHARLES L. BEALE. Mr. DORSHEIMER says he is sure to have it, and those in the ring say Mr. BRIGGS ought to, and probably will, have it; these for Navy Agent are, Judge HOGEBOOM, D. D. T. MARSHALL, BENJ. WELCH, (Commissary-General of the State, and a particular friend of Gov. MORGAN,) S. B. DUTCHER, Mr. LA RUE of Herkimer, and ROBT. GOULD. Mr. DUTCHER'S friends say his liberality in the late campaign entitles him to the place, and he is backed by very strong men. Mr. WELCH, however, runs him closely. Those for the Post-office are: JAS. FREELAND, an old New-York merchant; WM. V. BRADY; Mr. TAYLOR, the present incumbetn; and BENJAMIN WELCH. Mr. FREELAND brings an immense pressure, and Rev. Mr. BEECHER, who has never interfered before, sums up all his askings in his favor; those for U. S. District-Attorney are E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee; A. OAKEY HALL, H. C. VANVOORST, Judge SLOSSON, D. C. GRISWOLD, R. F. ANDREWS, E. F. SHEPARD, C. C. NOTT and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER. Mr. SMITH will probably get it. Judge SLOSSON is a partner of Collector SCHELL, and Mr. GRISWOLD gave five thousand dollars towards the expenses of the late campaign; those for Marshal are: D. D. CONOVER, CHAS. STETSON, Judge QUACKENBUSH, D. L. STUART, Capt. HART, Sen.; J. H. HOBART WARD, B. F. MUDGET and JOHN LAYLOR. If Mr. STETSON was applying personally the others would retire, but at present the contest lies between Mr. CONOVER and Judge QUACKENBUSH, both eminently good men. The chances are considered even between them. Mr. MUDGET is pressed by Vice-President HAMLIN;—those for Sub-Treasurer are B. F. MANIERRE and Mr. ROGERS, of the *Christian Union*; for Naval Constructor at Large Capt. JOE COMSTOCK is generally conceded to be the man.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following names are mentioned for the English Mission: THOMAS CORWIN and JOHN P. HALE, but as the contest is rather strong, a third person may be selected. Col. FREMONT, it is generally conceded, will have the French Mission, though the friends of Mr. FAULKNER say he should be retained. Col. LAMON urges it strenuously. Mr. BIGELOW, late of the New-York *Evening Post*, desires it, but will not work against FREMONT.

For the Mission to Spain, WM. C. BRYANT has no competitor except ANSON BURLINGAME, who is recommended for that instead of Sardinia.

For the Mission to Sardinia, the only question was, who of two should go, CARL SCHURZ or ANSON BURLINGAME. The former called on Mr. BURLINGAME this morning and explained his position as an exile so forcibly that the latter at once withdrew his application and promised his aid. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S application received all the consideration it was entitled to. For the post at Dresden, ROBTERT R. RAYMOND, Professor of Belle letters in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute is spoken of; for the Hague GEO. FOLSOM, formerly Minister under Mr. FILLMORE; for Honalulu; Prof. WM. WHITE of Honolulu who recently declined the Attorney-Generalship of the Kingdom; JAS. A. DIX of Boston and THOS. J. DYER of Oregon.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Diplomatic Corps make their formal call on the President at 2 o'clock to-morrow, when the senior member, Señor FIGAUJERRE, Minister from Portugal, will deliver an address.

THE DIPLOMATS AND THE INAUGURAL.

The feeling amongst the Diplomatic Corps is, that the Inaugural will be very acceptable across the water, and that if the doctrines therein expressed are faithfully observed, it will not be one year before peace and reunion are established.

THE DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Judge DOUGLAS to-day received the following dispatch from the Richmond Convention:

"Is there any hope for us? Can we remain in the Union?"

To which Messrs. DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN replied:

"Yes, there is hope. Stand firm and all will yet be right."

Mr. DOUGLAS says he went to the ball with Mrs. LINCOLN because he believed Mr. LINCOLN means to do what is right. Said he in conversation to-night, "some people think Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural does not gibe with the Chicago Platform. Well, what of it? I don't say it does or it does not; but if it does not it shows that Mr. LINCOLN has the nerve to say what is right, platform or no platform. I defend the Inaugural if it is as I understand it, namely, an emanation from the brain and heart of a patriot, and as I mean, if I know myself, to act the part of a patriot, I indorse it. I made a speech to that effect to-day in the Senate, and I reiterate it now. The probable appointment of Senator Crittenden," continued Judge DOUGLAS, "I regard as eminently wise and politic. The moral effect that it will produce in Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland, and Arkansas, cannot be over-estimated, as it shows that Mr. LINCOLN does not mean to have merely a partisan Administration. In regard to the promotion of Major ANDERSON, the effect will be the other way."

Senator DOUGLAS' support of the Administration in the Senate to day was significant, and attracts much attention.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, has gone to New-Hampshire, to speak previous to the State Election of next Tuesday. The New-Hampshire delegation leave in the morning, accompanied by several prominent stump speakers. Advices from that State to the leaders here say everything looks encouraging, and likely to result in a glorious triumph. F. P. BLAIR will go to New-Hampshire, if his engagements will admit of it, to-morrow.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

Commodore STEWART is named as President of the Court-martial ordered for the trial of Capt. ARMSTRONG. Commodores SHUBRICK, PAULDING, JARVIS, REED, and eight Captains compose the body of the Court, with A. MAGRUDER, Esq., of this city, as Judge Advocate. The charges against Capt. ARMSTRONG are:

First—Disobedience of orders: It appears that the Department, early in January, ordered Capt. ARMSTRONG to secure the public property against outrage, which order he failed to obey.

Second—Refusal to send the marines under his command to reinforce Fort Pickens when solicited so to do, by Lieut. SLEMMER.

Third—Failure to supply Fort Pickens with provisions when requisitions were made for the same. It is said Capt. ARMSTRONG did order the provisions to be delivered, but the officer immediately in charge erased from the order the directions concerning pork, beef and bread, saying they had none to spare. For this conduct Capt. ARMSTRONG failed to have him arrested.

There seems to be a general impression that Capt. ARMSTRONG will be deprived of his Commission by the Court-martial.

JOHN B. FLOYD IN TOWN.

JOHN B. FLOYD arrived here to-night to attend his trial. Several of his old friends called on him. He has made out his case very carefully, and legal gentlemen here think it will be the most remarkable trial ever known in the history of the Government since the trial of AARON BURR. There will be an almost overwhelming effort to break down the indictment.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A rumor prevails that a special messenger was dispatched this morning to Pensacola to annul the arrangement made there by Secretary TOUCEY, but the report, I have reason to believe, is a pure fabrication.

Several members of the new Cabinet entered upon the discharge of their duties this morning, and went earnestly to work to overhaul their respective Departments. Secretary SEWARD was engaged all day in the State Department, with his son as Assistant. Postmaster-General BLAIR enters upon his duty to-morrow.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON declares publicly that he wants nothing more to go to Tennessee upon than Mr. CORWIN'S joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution. He continues to be visited by delegations from different sections, from whom he receives most marked evidence of confidence and respect.

This morning an effort was made to obtain a pair of horses for the President's carriage, but the only ones that could be procured were a pair of hacks formerly used by Mr. BUCHANAN'S underlings. This evening Mr. W. S. WOOD, of New-York, called upon Mrs. LINCOLN, and in the most delicate manner tendered her, on behalf of certain New-Yorkers, whose names were not given, and who made the present in the name of the State, a pair of magnificent black horses, with the request that if she preferred any other color, she would specify it. Mrs. LINCOLN accepted them, and was highly gratified at the esteem and delicacy of feeling manifested by the donors. Mr. BUCHANAN gave a note to Mrs. LINCOLN, recommending the servants and people about the White House and grounds to her favorable consideration, and for the present, at least, she has concluded to retain them all.

The Senate Committees are being arranged, and will soon all be announced.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The delegations from Indiana and Maine severally paid their respects to the President this morning. In response to their greeting he made brief, but evidently satisfactory addresses.

The commissions of the new Cabinet officers have been signed. Mr. SEWARD was the first to enter upon the duties of his office at the State Department.

It was expected that Secretary DIX would vacate his office to-day, but at the request of his successor, Gov. CHASE, he holds over till to-morrow. When Mr. DIX entered upon his duties the Treasury was totally bankrupt. There were requisitions on the table from the Departments, which there were no means of paying, exceeding $1,900,000; fishing bounties unpaid, amounting to nearly $450,000; and treasury notes overdue, amounting to about $350,000; in all $2,700,000. These have all been paid. Yesterday, the accounts were stated in expectation of Mr. CHASE'S entrance on his duties, and they show balances in the hands of the Treasurer and disbursing officers, applicable to the current expenses of the Government, exceeding $6,000,000. These, with the current receipts from the customs, amounting to about $80,000 a day in coin, it is believed, will enable the incoming Administration to sustain itself without calling for further loans for a considerable length of time.

On or before the 4th of March, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and others received a telegraphic dispatch cautioning them to be on the look-out for gunpowder plots at the Capitol. In consequence, searches were diligently made by the police at that building to satisfy those who had ordered such an examination that there was no danger from clandestine combustibles.

The report that Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN will be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court is generally believed, but it is not certain that the nomination was made.

All doubts as to Mr. CHASE'S acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury is removed, according to a statement he himself made to one of his friends to-day.

The Vermont delegation called to-day on Gen. SCOTT and Messrs. SEWARD, DIX and BATES. Gen. SCOTT made a speech, in which he thanked Vermont for her Presidential vote in 1852.

The Californians, one hundred and forty-four strong, called upon the President this afternoon. Messrs EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, LELAND STANFORD, and Dr. RABE, Committee on their behalf, introduced them to the President. From the White House they proceeded to the residence of Senator LATHAM, of California, who invited them into his spacious parlors, and after a toast in California wine to himself and wife, he made a stirring Union speech, closing by the expression of the hope that all his visitors would get offices. This was received with a hearty concurrence. They then called on Senator BAKER, Vice-President HAMLIN, and Senator JOHNSON. Their visit to Gen. SCOTT is deferred till to-morrow.

Numerous other State delegations were engaged in visiting to-day. Gen. SCOTT was called upon to make two speeches in the course of an hour and a half.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, FORSYTH and ROMAN, the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, are in Washington, and, it is said, will make known the object of their mission to the President on Tuesday.

A number of members of the late Congress left this city to-day; among them Ex-Senator BIGLER, for Philadelphia.

The Republican Senators contemplate holding a caucus to agree on new officers for that body.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INAUGURATION—ABSENCE OF INTERRUPTION—THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND THOSE WHO RIDICULE THEM—MALIGNITY OF THE BALTIMORE SUN—JUDGE BLACK AND THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The entire absence of any attempt to interrupt the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN affords the sympathizers with secession the opportunity of ridiculing the warlike preparations which were made, and the great precautions which were taken; but it seems not to strike the minds of these witlings, that whatever piquancy there is in their jibes derives its force from the admitted cowardice or falsehood of the braggarts who threatened to take the Capitol by storm, expel the regular Government, and establish on its ruins the seat of a slaveholding empire. If it be admitted that the leaders of secession in Virginia and other Southern States are so far beneath public contempt that their threats of forcible resistance to "Black Republican rule," their pompous military organizations, and their secret plots for the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN were the idle ravings of fools and madmen, or the harmless gasconade of impotent and mendacious demagogues, then we may join in the laugh against Gen. SCOTT and those who coöperated with him in the preparations for defence. I never hear these preparations ridiculed that I do not at once suspect the fidelity to the country of those who engage in it, and regard the fact as significant of their sympathies with the plotters of treason. The same class of men were confidently predicting two months ago that LINCOLN would never be inaugurated in Washington—that the South would never permit a hostile Government to exist on its soil, and that the streets of Washington would be drenched in blood on the 4th of March, if not at an earlier day.

Foremost among those who have attempted to heap ridicule upon the preparations for preserving the peace has been the Baltimore *Sun*, a paper edited by an Englishman, which, while making jesuitical professions of love for the Union, which none but the most ignorant confide in, is laboring from day to day, insidiously but effectively, to poison the minds of its readers against the Government which it affects to revere, and to prepare their hearts for treasonable combinations to overthrow it. I am sorry to say that this detestable sheet has a wide circulation,—sometimes estimated as high as thirty thousand daily,—which it owes to the indomitable energy and enterprise of its proprietors in procuring and publishing the news. In this respect it has no rival in Maryland, this District, and Virginia; and the result is that almost everybody patronizes it. But, for the last six or eight months, the intensely mean malignity of the *Sun* against the Union and Constitution, which its foreign-born editor may or may not have sworn to support, has gone very far to destroy its utility as a newspaper. It is now filled every day with the most startling and inflammatory news of the Southern "crises," and its habitual readers, who have no other source of information, are bound to receive the impression that the whole South speaks as if with the voice of one man for secession. This unscrupulous and yet energetic sheet, did more, perhaps, than any other co-laborer in the cause of treason, by systematic coloring and dressing up of the Southern news, to create the impression here and farther North, that Virginia would vote overwhelmingly for secession. The result shows how false and delusive were its startling developments, and its daily array of Southern opinion. It is to be hoped that the *Sun* will keep on in its career of falsehood and misrepresentation—that it will continue to manufacture and to magnify its secession news, and to suppress or to sleight the evidences of a Union sentiment in the South until the public shall be made to see through the cheat. In the meantime a fine opening is being made in Baltimore for a genuine thoroughgoing Union penny paper, and if such a one already exists, or shall be started, with the requisite capital, energy, and spirit, it may count with reasonable certainty upon success. The *Sun* is said to be rapidly declining in circulation, and the times are propitious for its overthrow.

The failure of the late Administration to place Mr. BLACK, or any man of similar views and "antecedents," upon the Supreme Bench, in place of the late PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, is one of those providential or lucky events for which pious and honest people will return thanks. The Breckinridge Democracy has now become whittled down, by treason in the Gulf States, and by an overwhelming revulsion in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other adhering States, to a shadowy nothing. Its only remaining stronghold is the life tenure of a majority of the Supreme Court Judges. Death has taken one of these, and it is to be hoped that secession will take two more—albeit not the worst of them. Circumstances have conspired to prevent the appointment of a successor to Judge DANIEL, by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the duty devolves upon Mr. LINCOLN, with a majority of his friends in the Senate to confirm the nomination he may make. Mr. BUCHANAN, though the choice of the South for the Presidency, insisted on filling the Southern Judgment with Mr. BLACK, one of his Northern friends. This sectional and Anti-Southern spirit was resisted by a combination of Republicans and Southerners, and the result is that the matter is left where it properly belonged, to Mr. LINCOLN.

It is true that the South has now, with only two-fifths of the population of the country, including slaves, five-ninths of the Judiciary; or, in other words, 5 of the 9 Judges. This is wrong, and must be remedied. But while the Judicial Districts continue as they are at present laid off, it would be manifestly unwise and unjust to impose a Northern Judge, as Mr. BUCHANAN proposed to do, upon a Southern people. Having entire confidence in the unsectional liberality and patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, I cannot doubt that he will place Northern men in Northern offices, and Southern men in Southern offices, including the Supreme Court Judgeships. Virginia has immemorially appropriated to herself the Supreme Court Judgeship in the District of which she and North Carolina form parts. The late Judge DANIEL, of whom I have no wish to speak unkindly, was, prior to his appointment, rather more distinguished for his activity as a Democrat than for his learning as a lawyer; but his partisan activity, accompanied by his Virginia birth and family connections, were sufficient to outweigh the merits of Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, a man immeasurably his superior in everything but devotion to the party and Virginia blood. RUFFIN was and is a Democrat, but he was not a Virginian, and therefore could not pass muster. He is now too old, if he were otherwise suitable, to receive poetic justice; but there are at least two men in North Carolina, either of whose characters for learning and probity would lend dignity and elevation to the Supreme Bench, and who, if attached to Southern institutions, cherish for the Union, nevertheless, a love which interposes no ifs, no demand of new constitutional guarantees, as conditions of their patriotic devotion. I allude to GEORGE E. BADGER and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. It would be difficult to name two men who command more of the respect and confidence of all Southern friends of Union than these two; and the appointment of either to the vacant Judgeship would be hailed with satisfaction by all Southern men who are not Secessionists at heart. Mr. BADGER, it is true, voted, in an evil hour, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but he has repented of that sin, and had the manliness prior to the late Presidential election to admit his folly publicly, and to deplore it as the greatest error of his political life. He has always been distinguished for his liberality of mind, for his humanity to slaves and colored people, and for his freedom from sectional animosity. His political affiliations were ever with that class of Northern men whom Southern Democratic demagogues denounce as Abolitionists. WM. A. GRAHAM belongs to the same school. With perhaps less liberality of mind than Mr. BADGER, he had the superior merit of never yielding to the clamor for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of Mr. BADGER'S admirable fitness for the Supreme Bench. He still enjoys his remarkable intellectual vigor unimpaired, and would at once take the highest rank among his associates. Mr. GRAHAM, though less brilliant, is recognized as one of the most able lawyers in the South, and enjoys a degree of the public respect for, and confidence in, the solidity of his judgment which are accorded to few men anywhere.

The Cabinet has been appointed, and although neither wing of the party will be entirely satisfied, each has much cause for gratification. Whatever else the opponents of Republicanism may say of it, they will not be so uncandid as to withhold the confession that it is distinguished by ability.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) 2,000 copies of the Tariff bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) hoped the motion would not be carried, as he and others were anxious to get home, and, if possible, to start on Monday.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) acquiesced in that view.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said that they could go on regularly, but that if business could not regularly be presented he preferred to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. WILSON said he made his motion on the solicitation of several Senators. He had no idea when he should be able to get through business.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural be printed.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, in voting for the resolution, he did not wish to be understood as indorsing the position of the Inaugural, if he understood it correctly, for all in it was dark. The purpose which seemed to stand out clearly and directly, if carried out, would lead to a war against the Confederate States. The policy indicated was therefore unwise, and should be avoided. The President expressly declares that he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and regards the acts of secession as mere nullities. Certain States claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates, there can be no result except collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakeable that he intends to hold, occupy, and possess the forts, arsenals, &c., in those seceded States, when we know this can be be done only by dispossessing the State authorities. The collection of the revenue therein must also lead to a collision of arms. After we declared our independence of Great Britain, nobody supposed the Colonies would pay taxes. In fact, they refused to pay before their declaration of Independence. He repeated if the President's policy be carried out, there must inevitably be war.

Mr. DOUGLAS could not consent that the Senator's remarks should go out unanswered. He had read the Inaugural carefully, with the view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be, as therein vindicated. It is characterized by great ability and with great directness on certain points. A critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicated a certain line of policy so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution, but it was not as explicit as he (DOUGLAS) desired. He then quoted from the Inaugural in support of his positions, saying unless the means be furnished the President cannot execute the laws. He thought the President in his remarks on this subject was referring to the future action of Congress, giving him power to enforce obedience to them. The President must have been aware that in 1832 a law passed to enable President JACKSON to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. LINCOLN thought he had more power without, than Gen. JACKSON had with the aid of legislation? He repeated, when the President pledges himself to collect the revenue and enforce the laws unless Congress withholds the requisite means, is he not to be understood that his act is dependent on the future course of Congress? He thought that was the proper construction of the Inaugural, for the President says, "shall perform his duty so far as practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary." The President further says, "the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the United States, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." The President does not say he will take possession of the forts, but that he will hold, occupy and possess them. This was equivocal language, but he did not condemn the President for it. Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force among the people anywhere. If it is the duty of the President to enforce the revenue laws, it is his duty to enforce the other laws. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws shall be enforced, and all other laws, which afford protection as a compensation for taxes, shall not be enforced. He thought there were two points in which they could find a solution of these doubts. The President says, "Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object." The President draws a distinction between the exterior and interior. If he has power in one case, he has power in the other. If it is his duty in one case to enforce the laws, it is his duty in the other. There is no provision of law which authorizes a distinction in this respect between places in the interior and on the seaboard. This brought him to the construction of another clause—the most important of all, and the key to the entire policy. But he was rejoiced when he read it. He invited attention to it as showing conclusively that the President is pledged to a policy which looks to a peaceful solution of our difficulties, and against all others. He says: "The course here indicated will be followed, unless the current of events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case or exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to the circumstances usually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections." In other words, the President says if the collection of the revenue will lead to a peaceful solution then it will be collected. If the abandonment of that collection have that effect then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceding States. He will recapture or not recapture them, and will reinforce or not reinforce Forts Sumpter and Pickens; pledged in either case to a peaceful policy and acting with this view. If this is not the true construction, why was there not inserted a pledge to use coercion, retake the forts, recapture the arsenals, collect the revenue and enforce the laws, unless there was attached to each one a condition on which the pledge was to be carried out? but the pledge is only to do it in order to a peaceful solution, and for no other cause. He submitted whether or not the friends of peace have not much to rejoice at. The Inaugural was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific and conciliatory than he had predicted. He repeated, after a careful examination and analysis, he was clearly of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that will lead to war, and make no change of policy unless necessary to preserve peace. He thought the President had stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy. The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the troubles. Mr. DOUGLAS here quoted from the Inaugural, adding that according to this it was the attempt to prohibit Slavery or protect Slavery in the Territories, in the absence of an express constitutional provision for either purpose. If the President has truly stated the cause, what is the remedy. It is to adopt a constitutional provision on the subject. The President speaks of such amendments as to define the power of Congress over the subject. He gives us to understand there never can be peace until the question is settled, and that it cannot be settled except by amendment to the Constitution. The President stands pledged to let the people decide on the mode of amendment. He will not interfere; he will not oppose it. If the people say that Congress shall protect Slavery everywhere, the President is pledged not to oppose it, and so if the people say Slavery shall not be protected everywhere. If they shall incorporate the Crittenden proposition, he will not oppose it. He is in favor of such amendments as will settle the question forever by express provisions of the Constitution, leaving to the people to decide what amendments shall be made and will accept them cheerfully. Taking this to be the meaning of the proposition, he (DOUGLAS) found in it much cause for encouragement. In the first place it was peaceful, not aggressive. The President will do no act of aggression; but all his conduct will be with a view of peaceful solution. In the second place, as the difficulty is owing to the absence of an express provision on the Slavery question in the Territories, he will advocate

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CALIFORNIA.

New-Year's Calls in the Chinese Quarter—A Fourth of July that Secession cannot Spoil—Mongolian Festivities—Big Failures—Job Trotter in the Dock—Senator Seward's Speech, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

The dwellers in our Samaria—the Chinese of Sacramento-street and its vicinity—are an example to all the world of the virtue of attending to one's own business. They go their ways neither in offensive pride nor in degrading humility. They give us the right of way at the crossings, not as if it were our right to claim, but their pleasure to yield it. They are eminently polite, learning readily how to pass through a crowd of boys without provoking an indignity. Their tails dangle so temptingly almost to the pavement, one wonders how Young America can restrain himself from tweaking it; yet I can remember but a single occasion during the year when even the humblest Coolie was insulted in the street by those rudest of tormentors, the ungrown democracy. On the whole, and in spite of the desperate efforts of a few who aspire to be demagogues, the Chinese in this city are a popular feature. There are scalywags among them of course, for it was their grandmother who eat the apple in Paradise, and none, in consequence of that first feminine blunder, have fallen further than the lost Chinaman, who puts on ragged Christian breeches, Yankee gaiters, lets his hair grow all over his scalp, and adds no braided silk to his tail He goes often into the Police Court, but it is seldom for stealing a white man's goods. He sins with scrupulous care only against his fellow Mongolian. He cries sadly on his trial, and a long line of weeping females stand outside the court-room door awaiting the dreadful issue. If the case is continued to next day, there will come a string of veracious witnesses to prove that the party arrested was not the man he was taken for, and to confirm their account parade three other Ahs, who look as much like the accused as the peas in one pod look like each other. Justice, utterly nonplussed, dismisses the case, and the Company to which the delinquent belongs settles the matter in its own way.

Just now the Celestial element of our population looks unusually fresh, brilliant and cleanly, for on Saturday the Chinese new year began. The festivities of New-Year's Day began then, but will terminate on Wednesday night. A deaf man would know it by the universal renewal of all scarlet, crimson and gilded signs over their doors. Whatever of ornament garnished their quarters was torn down on Friday. All old things passed away, and with the fresh year fresh decorations took their places. The streets are full of tall fat men, in light-blue damask gowns, new satin trowsers, sandals whose soles are white as snow, costly fur capes, and caps with untarnished gilding. They carry between their fingers slips of scarlet tissue paper—visiting cards—which they exchange as they meet, or where they call. The babies are royally dressed with crowns and scarlet silk sashes, every thread of their dresses new and brilliant. Even the females, unless they can wear newly gilded pins in their hair, rings in their ears and burnished silver anklets, shrink from observation into the alleys. Be sure that every Chinaman you meet has paid all his debts before the new year dawned, or he would not show his face. Flush or cramped, he has arranged with all his creditors, or else slinks, spurned and contemned, out of sight. But if a deaf man would discover, within an hour after daylight, that a new leaf had been turned over and a new Chinese almanac is needed, a blind man would anticipate him in the discovery by virtue of his sleeplessness. Having enjoyed a Fourth of July in New-York, I fancied that I knew what firecrackers could do on an emergency, but I had sadly underrated their thundering capacity. All I had heard of them before was like the chirping of a cricket, beside the braying of a well fed donkey. Joss is very fond of the explosion of crackers, and John gives him enough of it, knowing that in so doing he entitles himself to good luck during the year, and to the immediate thanks of the Yankee boys, who swarm to the spot. He fills barrels full of crackers, and touching fire to them, retires to revel in the smoke and thunder. He binds hundreds—ten of thousands of them around a rope, and, by a bamboo boom, suspending it from the balcony of his second-story, sets them all to exploding with such pandemoniac uproar that all the big and little echoes split their throats and irretrievably ruin their voices trying to make the responses, "let 'em secede." I heard a little fellow say, "Fourth of July is nothing to this." The secret of his unpatriotic joy being that on our Fourth he has to buy his crackers with some limited sum of money; but on the Barbarian New Year's, John gives away crackers by the hat-full to whoever politely asks for them.

The Chief of Police on Saturday posted a proclamation in good fluent Chinese forbidding any firing on Sunday, except from 6 to 8 A. M. That, too, would have been prohibited, but that the merchants represented that their god would be mortally offended if they did not give him an hour or two of New-Year's music; that tea would go up, and their fortunes be undermined. So, for two hours, they were allowed to throw themselves, and then followed a calm till this daylight, and our stunned ears recovered somewhat their tone meanwhile.

I spent Saturday afternoon making calls among the foremost Quas. Accompanied by an interpreter and two friends, whose names were a passport to the selectest circles, we "did" the day, and were satisfied. We called at the temple, but here nothing was doing, the sacrifices not commencing till next Thursday. The idol was in his finest dress, and new tablets, with passages from the Sacred writings inscribed on them, had just been hung up for the year. We were invited into the private room of the highest functionary who serves the idol, and were smitten with his dignity when we perceived that his finger-nails were an inch and a half long. He came at call, shook hands gravely all around, reciprocated our wishes that he might live a thousand years, with the hope that we'd "have luck," and after pressing cigars, liquors and sweetmeats on us, said "come more," and retreated into his dimly-lighted inner room. The stores of the merchants were closed, yet within them the calls were received. There was some variety of style but the general set-out was alike in all. Everywhere there were two tables set, and on each the same abundance of dainties, comfits and candies. Only behind one was an inscription, oftenest on paper pasted on the face of a mirror, the symbol of, or the written word, "Sun," of which "Joss" is but another name. On this table was always a bowl of powdered sandal-wood, slowly burning, and in the thin line of smoke that continually ascended we recognized the odor of the same incense that never fails to intimate to the Californian that he approaches the Chinese quarter. Joss sticks burned on either side, from one of which, when my friend lighted his cigar, he drew sacred fire, but was forgiven on the score of his ignorance. When my friend helped himself to the sweetmeats on this table it was as if he had used the sacramental plate for a pie-platter. But Joss is long-suffering, and his devotees refused to admit that it was sacrilege. But at the other table we were urged heartily to make free. In its centre sat a circular wooden dish, enameled and gilded, in whose compartments were oranges no larger than a hickory nut, done dry in sugar, and very palatable; rock candies of many sorts, small fruits of Chinese growth, candied; betel nuts sliced and looking like nutmegs, and melon seeds—as inevitable in their theatres as peanuts in the pits of ours. A dish of mammoth oranges, a saucer of melon preserved in syrup, and many delicacies of which even through our accomplished interpreter, we could not learn the nature, only that they were all to be nibbled, and were not quite offensive to our unsophisticated palates. A saucer of American tobacco and another of the saffron-colored fine-cut Chinese tobacco always stood side by side. The water pipe was ready to yield a whiff, and, not quite so convenient, but still there, the elaborate opium pipe. They always tendered first of all some drinks,—sometimes champagne, sometimes claret, oftener a distillation from peaches, which was served in elegant china cups. Cigarettes were proposed on entering, cigars inevitably on leaving. There was hand-shaking all around on the introduction and the farewell, and the scarlet tissue cards with the compliments of the firm were the tokens which we took with us, on retiring, of the firm friendship of our hosts. Sometimes the portly head of the house could talk a little English. One asked, as if to show his kindly interest in our affairs, what day it was; and though by accident he was informed ten days astray of the calendar, he seemed quite satisfied. Another asked of the interpreter what the Legislature was doing about Chinamen,—and guessed they wouldn't do anything this time.

At several stores the leading member was not in; in such case the order was that we go around to the private residence, and we gladly obeyed. CHING KEE QUA will forgive me if I say that his house, though very rich, was very cheerless. He is a merchant prince, but he has no carpet on his floor. On each side of the principal apartment was a row of chairs of some rich, dark wood, wearily carved, and upholstered with scarlet merino and embroidered with yellow silk. From his walls hung long and narrow parchments, with wise sayings from Confucius engrossed on them. A desk occupied one corner, on which were piles of books that might have been mistaken for volumes of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. A saucer of ink, a paint brush and an open half-filled manuscript showed that our host whiled away his leisure with literary pursuits His bedroom door stood open, revealing a bachelor's square. postless, narrow bed, its spread so gaily embroidered that the like of it would be sure of a premium at your State Fair. At the bed's head was a series of shelves loaded with books, and a shallow dish of oil with two wicks emerging above, and lying on the edge, intimated that when CHING KEE was sleepless he had Christian appliances for courting the dreamy god. No more here than any where else that we called, did we see the slightest token that a woman had ever crossed the threshold. All the inmates of the house were smoking.

As we were leaving the residence of the principal in the firm of—well, say of Hip, Wo & Co., (though that was not it, and remembering that the TIMES is taken everywhere, I am careful not to be accurate in names)—one of our company asked if that was Mr. Wo himself whose hospitalities we had just enjoyed; whereupon our interpreter fell to laughing immoderately. Then he explained that the signs which we see over the store doors are never the names of the partners, but always fancy names, and that the "&" in the style is mere surplussage. For instance, that "Hip, Wo & Co.," literally interpreted, would read Peace, Harmony & Co.—that there is neither a Mr. Hip nor a Mr. Wo in the city, though Wo in China being "harmony," in America Woes are very popular on the sign-boards. Our business directory gives as a list of "Chinese merchants," really a list of such poetical and fabulous personages as Perfect Love and Large Profits & Co.; Undivided Confidence and Long Repose & Co.; Quick Returns and Heavenly Hope & Co.

The week past has produced nothing that rippled the calm surface of society here except the failure of the "old established" dry goods house of TAAFE & MCCAHILL for a million or so of money, dragging several smaller houses in its ruin, frightening others and making steamer day even tighter than has been its wont of late. Of these failures you have already received the particulars. The only direct and ultimate effect from them that we anticipate here, is a trifle lower figure to be asked for dry goods.

MICHAEL HARGAIN who, two years ago, was driving a dray in New-York, had his trial this week for the murder of his wife. She had deserted him, and poor MIKE couldn't bear the disgrace that her behavior entailed upon his children. One night, finding her in a coffee house, he reproached her with her guilt, put his arm lovingly around her neck, and with a jack-knife cut her throat. She sank dead on the floor, and MIKE went straight to the station-house and surrendered himself. His counsel tried to prove that he was morally insane at the moment when he killed an unworthy woman, because he loved her too well to see her in such wicked ways. As the witnesses told the story of the murder, MIKE sat upright and unmoved; but when they rehearsed how he and his little ones had suffered at her hands, he was constantly bursting into tears. It was Job Trotter in the dock. But the jury were tough-hearted, and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, recommending him, however, to the mercy of the Governor. If Gov. DOWNEY is no more merciful than the jury, HARGAIN will have to hang. They will have to bottle him, to accomplish that feat, however, for if he should think of the wronged little ones while on the gallows, he would dissolve in a river of tears.

On Friday evening it was the precious privilege of the town to read Senator SEWARD'S classical and consistent speech on the crisis that has come. It was pleasant to see King Whirlwind rebuking the big and little breezes, and pouring with both hands oil on the frightened waters. It was eminently gratifying to hear from the author of the "irrepressible conflict" that "the different forms of labor, [in our country,] if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy." We only grieved that we had not known this before, and so saved our powder. GLAUCUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Chinese Slavery—The Tariff—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Government official paper of this Island, of the 17th inst., *again* publishes the "royal order" of the 7th July last, which contains the regulations under which Chinese are to be introduced into this Island, and the provisions for their management, after they shall be located upon the estates of their masters. The document is altogether too lengthy for me to attempt a translation of it. It was first published here some two or three months after its date, and I believe I made you aware at that time of its general tenor. Lest, however, I should not have done so, I deem it requisite now to state, that whilst it provides, generally speaking, for the due care of the Chinese, yet it is evident, from the powers it gives the masters and their delegates over the Chinese, these latter are looked upon as little better than absolute slaves. For instance, the master, or his delegate, has the power to arrest and imprison the Chinese, for from one to ten days, during which time they are not to receive any salary; or it is to be optional with the master to pay them salary or not, during such period, as he may deem fit. Again, if from sickness or other cause, the Chinese are prevented from working during such period, they are not to be entitled to any wages. The Chinese are also to be subject to the "discipline" of the estate; that is, as is generally understood, they are liable to be flogged; and although I believe the cat-o'-nine tails is not used upon their persons, as it is upon those of the negroes, yet I believe they are frequently bastinadoed, to which mode of punishment, strange to tell, they are understood not to object. As, however, you may desire to examine these regulations more narrowly than time permits me to do to-day, I have pleasure in sending you here with the paper containing them.

On the night of the 18th inst., the silversmith's-shop at the corner of O'Rielly and Villegus streets, was burglariously entered, and nearly, its entire contents carried off.

We hear almost daily of meetings of creditors, called by various minor mercantile houses, for the purpose of exhibiting the state of their affairs, and taking advice as to their future course of action. I believe they have nearly all been found perfectly solvent—only requiring time to realize their assets, which, as no one else could do so as satisfactorily as themselves, they will continue their business, I trust to the entire ultimate satisfaction of their creditors and to their own honor.

The subject of the Tariff at present occupies public attention. His Excellency the Captain-General is understood to have been waited upon by several gentlemen with a document signed by hundreds, which asks that the duties now imposed upon articles of the first necessity, such as flour, corn, corn-flour, rice, potatoes, &c. may be reduced. The *Diario de la Marina* treats the subject with great "liberality." It urges that flour of first rate quality should be imported into this Island from foreign countries, paying a duty of only four dollars a barrel; that flour of inferior quality should be imported as above paying a duty of only one dollar a barrel; that the trade between Spain and this Island should be considered as a coasting trade, and that foreign productions which have paid duty in Spain should *not*, upon being imported thence into this Island, be required to pay any further duty.

The *Prensa*, treating the subject yesterday, urges that corn and corn-flour, rice, potatoes and other vegetables should be admitted free of all duty. It says: "With respect to flour, that is another question, which we would not mix up with succor to the poor, who are suffering extreme misery." The *Prensa* also suggests "that the smaller agriculturists should not be required to pay any taxes this year, and that a year's credit should be given them to pay any taxes for which they may be indebted." It appears the long-continued drought has fairly burned up the crops of the small farmers, whose crops consist of the smaller products of the Island, which are entirely lost.

Fortunately for this Island, her present "superior authority" is a man of liberal ideas, who has kept up with the progress of the age in which we live, and is a true friend of this Island, whose destinies he to so great an extent sways; and I feel confident that if the exercise of his influence in Spain can effect these benefits for the inhabitants of Cuba, that influence will not be withheld.

I am told by a person who has recently traveled over a considerable portion of the Island, that the land is parched and dry—that a green spot is as seldom to be met with, except in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams, as is an oasis in the Desert of Sahara—that men and brutes are alike suffering for want of the necessaries to sustain life. Such being the unhappy state of the smaller agriculturists, with the commerce of the Island in a depressed and languishing condition, surely Spain will not prove so unnatural and so ungenerous as to insist upon the continuance of the payment, by the people of Cuba, of those enormous imposts they have so long and so uncomplainingly paid, from which Spain has for so many years derived so princely a revenue.

Col. WOOD, a few days ago, put FOLKE'S steam-plow, which the Colonel has introduced into this Island, into operation at Chorbra, distant some three or four miles from this city. Unfortunately, from the rocky nature of the locality, the attempt proved a failure.

At 11¾ o'clock, last Sunday night, the watchman found the corpse of a white man, who had been assassinated in Delicius, corner of Salud-street, outside the walls. Four persons have been arrested, suspected of being concerned in this assassination.

A "florista," maker of artificial flowers, residing in Obispo-street, was found dead in her room the morning succeeding the last day of the Carnival. It appears she had a quarrel with her lover at the ball at the Teatro Tacon the preceding evening, and that upon retiring to her room she lighted a pan of charcoal, and thus deprived herself, after the *French* fashion, of her life

Writing of the ball is suggestive. I hear the Tacon Theatre was crowded, from eight to ten thousand persons having been present. A group, male and female, attired as Garibaldians, attracted very general attention.

FREZZOLINA made her first appearance this season at the Tacon, on the evening of the 19th inst., in the character of *Lucia*. The house was a perfect jam

For the last few days there has been a warm, southerly wind blowing, which is enervating to the system, and produces a disagreeable lassitude.

The celebrated COLT, the inventor of the "revolver," I believe, is in this city. He has presented His Excellency, the Captain-General, with a pair of his famed pistols, which are understood to be very highly finished.

The *impresario* of the Tacon Theatre has solicited permission of the ecclesiastical authority to give a series of concerts of sacred music during "Holy Week."

The total amount of the subscriptions in this Island in aid of the war against Morocco is $1,142,308 67.

The somewhat notorious British steam gun-boat *Jasper* has been in this harbor the last two or three days. She arrived here from Tampico 20th inst.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOW THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS ARE TO PRAY.

The following circular has been issued by the Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1861.

To the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina:

BRETHREN: South Carolina having now become one of the "Confederate States of America," a Provisional Government having been established, and the President inaugurated, permit me to request that hereafter, in the prayer for "*all in civil authority*" now used, you substitute for the words "*Governor of South Carolina*," the words "*President of the Confederate States of America*:" and that in the "*prayer for Congress*," instead of the words "*United States*," the words "*Confederate States*" be used, and the words "*Senate and*" omitted.

I remain, very truly, your Brother in Christ,

THOS. F. DAVIS,

Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

THE FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Recently a report reached Indianapolis, Ind., that H. W. KELLY, formerly a citizen of that place, had been hung at Bayou Sara, La., for exhibiting some enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN. His friends naturally had their anxiety excited, and wrote to the jailor at Bayou Sara and to the Sheriff at Vicksburgh, Miss., making inquiries. The former official responded that no one had been hung at Bayou Sara or in the vicinity for thirty years, and the latter wrote:

"We are bad enough here, but we have not got so far yet as to imprison a man for opinion's sake. If Mr. K. had been hallooing for LINCOLN he might have been knocked down by some one, and that would have been the last of it. We blame no one for their opinion; we only ask that they let us and our business alone. Yours, &c., WM. MCRAE, Sheriff.

By F. N. STEELE, Deputy Sheriff."

MR. YANCEY RESIGNS AGAIN.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY has resigned his seat in the Provisional Congress, "having," as he says in his letter, "accepted of a position under the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, which will require the devotion of all my time for a few months."

GOV. HOUSTON STILL FOR THE UNION.

The Galveston *Civilian* publishes some extracts from a private letter written to an old friend by Gov. HOUSTON. He denies most emphatically that he is in favor of secession. He has yielded to the movement in the same spirit which actuated Gen. JACKSON in paying the fine arbitrarily imposed upon him at New-Orleans, determined that those who would overthrow law should have no sanction from him. He adds:

"I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet if the people will, I can bear it with them. I would fain not be declared an alien from my native home in old Virginia, to the scenes of my early toils and triumphs in noble Tennessee. I would not, of my own choice, give up the banner beneath which I have fought, the Constitution which I have revered, or the Union which I have loved and cherished as the glorious and priceless heritage bequeathed me by my fathers. Sixty-seven years of freedom, the recollection of past triumphs and sufferings, the memories of heroes whom I have seen and known, and whose venerated shades would haunt my footsteps were I to falter now, may, perhaps, have made me too devoted to the Constitution and the Union, but be it so. Did I believe that liberty and the rights of the South demanded the sacrifice, I would not hesitate. I believe that less concession than was necessary to frame the Constitution will now preserve it. Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession.

I have hesitated to say anything on this topic, because I desire the people to act for themselves. My views are on record. Yet it is perhaps but right that my old friends should know that the charge that I am for secession is false. If I err in holding on still to the skirts of my venerated old mother Virginia, and the foster-mother which matured me from boyhood, glorious Tennessee, my countrymen will forgive me, as they have forgiven me for many other things I have done. I am willing even to be called a Submissionist for their sake."

MINOR ITEMS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of March 4, comes to us arrayed in mourning—not for the death of Hon. GEORGE W. HOPKINS, as it takes pains to say—but because "on this day, the chosen and avowed representative of the tyranny of fanaticism—of the meanness of political corruption—of the violence of inequality, injustice and intolerance—is installed as the Chief Executive of the shattered residuum of a once glorious Union of coequal sovereign States, peopled by communities of freemen. Fellow-citizens of Virginia, we mourn in the grief of shame. We are treated as slaves. Shall we remain in slavery?"

The Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman* publishes a private letter from this City, which says that Capt. MCGOWAN is on "the stool of repentance" for the part he took in attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter with the troops on board the steamer *Star of the West*. In the letter it is said that he is a Southern man by birth and in feeling, and was hoodwinked into that enterprise. The writer says that he believes Capt. MCGOWAN would fight, sooner than anywhere else, under the banner of the Southern Confederacy.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes that the time for South Carolina to take Fort Sumter has passed. Once, by assaulting it, South Carolina might have created an irremediable breach between the North and South, and gained the influence to engraft upon the Constitution of the C. S. A. her free-trade and Pro-Slavery policy, but the golden opportunity has flown.

Mr. R. GEORGE NEWELL, the ambitious young gentleman who recently offered his services to South Carolina, publishes a card in the *Courier* denying that he ever represented himself to be a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, N. Y. S. M. He was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard.

Judge LONGSTREET publishes a card in the *Southern Guardian*, of Columbia, S. C., appealing for the modification of the alien laws, so that this class of individuals may own lands for special purposes, such as constructing railroads, armories, factories, iron works, trading houses, &c., &c.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that Montgomery, (Ala.,) during the last few days, has been Washington "enlarged but not improved"

Secretary of the Treasury FROST, of South Carolina, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from a gentleman of New-York, who is unfortunately too modest to give his name.

A Swiss, named ACKERMAN, has been arrested in New-Orleans for acting as an agent for REDPATH'S Haytian Emigration Society.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Law and Fact—Nos. 184, 2, 127, 186½, 159, 163, 164, 172, 173, 195, 144, 182, 194, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 206¼. CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 347, 635, 533, 539, 387, 307, 3,577, 309, 543, 545, 551, 569, 571, 581, 593, 601, 607, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 350, 272, 378, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 442, 444, 446, 450, 452, 456, 458, 460, 470.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1415, 1417, 1419, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1445, 1447. *Part II.*—Nos. 862, 794, 954, 960, 259, 260, 928, 968 972, 980, 984, 986.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1155, 205 212, 304, 51, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 209, 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 510, 80, 1774, 524, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

The United States vs. *One Hundred and Fifty Bales of Wool.*—This case has been referred to several times. A verdict was yesterday rendered for the claimants, the jury finding that the wool was entitled to be entered free of duty, it having been invoiced at less than twenty cents per pound, its actual cost. The District-Attorney moved for a new trial which the Judge now denied, holding that under the Tariff Acts of 1799 and 1830, the wool was properly entered.

Jurisdiction of the United States Courts—Clapp Held to be Properly in Custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ruggles W. Clapp.—This case was stated in the TIMES, March 5. The Court now hold that the relator is legally within the custody of the United States authorities and that the Court has therefore no jurisdiction in the case. The writ was accordingly dismissed and the defendant remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Result of the Case Involving the Conduct of the Ohio Life and Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The Summit County Bank, of Ohio vs. *The Phenix Bank of the City of New-York.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury now rendered a verdict for the defendant. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs claimed that a bill of exchange for $1,000 was deposited by them with the Ohio Life and Trust Company for collection; but that that Company subsequently assigned it to the defendants, in payment of a debt, contrary to their express protest and direction.

Suit Against a City Railroad Company—A Child's Foot Cut off by the Cars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henry Drew vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action brought to recover damages sustained by being run over by the cars of the defendant. The complaint alleges the carelessness and negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff is an infant, who, while playing in the streets, on the 23d of January, 1857, caught his foot between the wheel and the track and had it amputated without surgical assistance. The child suffered severely, as is fully set forth in the complaint. The defendants, however, deny that there has been any act of carelessness on their part as the plaintiffs allege, but that there was carelessness on the part of the infant plaintiff in this action. The evidence, however, shows that the child is a cripple for life, and has been somewhat deformed on account of the injuries received by this accident. Case still on.

Benedict & Boardman for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Slosson for defendant.

Effect of an Assignment by the Consignee upon a Shipment of Goods not yet arrived at the Custom-House.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cornelius Van Dine vs. *Jas. C. Willett.*—The plaintiff in this case sued as assignee of one Wykoff, to whom at this port a quantity of saws had been shipped. Before the arrival of the saws, however, the assignment was made to the plaintiff, by Wykoff, who by the terms of the instrument, assigned all the goods in his store, and all goods shipped to him which might be in the Custom-House. The Sheriff seized upon the saws when they arrived, by virtue of an attachment, and the plaintiff brought this action to recover possession of them, as assignee. The defendant set up that as the saws had not arrived when the assignment was made, by the terms of the instrument of assignment they were not included. The plaintiff replied, contending that having been shipped to, and being expected by Wykoff, they were virtually and impliedly included in the assignment.

The Court gave judgment for defendant, holding that the goods were not included in the assignment, not being in the Custom-house when it was made.

Court of General Sessions.

A COUNTERFEITER.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, James Reilly, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A THIEF DISPOSED OF

John Reilly, indicted for grand larceny of a watch, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

A "BROKER" OF HOUSES.

John Fitzsimmons, indicted for an attempt at burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt, in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for ten months.

MORE BAD MONEY.

Mary Haskell, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A BIG THIEF DIMINISHED.

John Foster, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

BROTHERS OF DIFFERENT NAMES.

Two brothers, James and John McLennan, the latter of whom had given his name as Leland, indicted jointly for forgery, were next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. They were sent a year each to the Penitentiary.

SELF-DEFENCE ON TRIAL.

Henry King, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the Bar. He stated that he was a stranger in the City, and on account of the absence of witnesses, asked a postponement of trial. He did not wish any counsel assigned him; but, as he had been educated a lawyer, he would plead his own cause. He argued against proceeding to trial, and the District-Attorney consented to a postponment.

MARRIED, ROBBED AND IMPRISONED.

Jonathan Seward, indicted for felonious assault, was the first prisoner tried.

Daniel McCarty testified that on the 1st of February last he met the prisoner and said, "Are you going to pay me." "Yes," said Seward, "I *will* pay you, d—n you," and thereupon hit witness on his shoulder with a marlin spike, laming him somewhat.

Alonzo Gouterrie testified that he would not believe the last witness under oath; the witness bore a very bad character, and the prisoner a very good one; the prisoner was a sailor; he recently came ashore with $500, and was wheedled into marrying a loose woman in Water-street, who got away from him most of his money, and turned him out upon the tender mercies of a cold world. There were no further witnesses, and the District-Attorney did not ask a conviction. The jury, therefore, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

August Gerlach, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. His little daughter, a very bright and beautiful child, sat by his side.

Henry Spangenberg testified that, in February, the prisoner came to his place in Munroe street, and being an old friend, asked the witness to loan him some money; witness refused, and the prisoner thrust his hand into the witness' pocket, and drew out his pocket book, containing $80, and ran out of the store with it; the witness followed, but as it was dark, lost sight of the prisoner; he subsequently obtained the aid of a detective, and found the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the money. He was searched, and also his house, but nothing was found.

Officer Nevil testified that he arrested the prisoner at the request of the last witness. The circumstances of the arrest were then stated as already given.

William Evest, for the defence, testified that he stood at the foot of the stairs when the prisoner was arrested, and heard the conversation; when the complainant accused the prisoner of taking his money, the prisoner replied, "You must be crazy—I don't know what you mean."

Charles Livingston, confined at the Tombs on a conviction of larceny, testified that he had heard the complainant offer the prisoner, in the Tombs, to get him out if he would return a portion of the money.

On cross-examination, the witness testified that he had been several times convicted of crime.

The prisoner's little daughter, eight years old, then testified that she had heard the complainant make the same offers to her father.

Mr. Daws testified that the prisoner bore a good character.

John Deyer also testified to the prisoner's good character.

Edward H. Sander also testified to the same effect, as did also several other witnesses. The case was then summed up, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, to his own, and his family's great joy.

A GENERAL ROW.

Philip Lowery and William Durning, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried. From the testimony of Peter Gallagher, who appeared on the stand, with his head badly cut and slashed, it seemed that the prisoners handled him pretty roughly in a quarrel which occurred. From his testimony and that of one or two others, it appeared that the affray was what might be termed a general row, in which the complainant came off perhaps the worst. This view seemed to impress the jury, who rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John Sullivan.

For Robbery—Michael Corwin, Theresa Townsend.

For Forgery—Richard Fitzgerald, Henry Schwartz, Edward Reddy, Thomas Downing.

For Burglary—Patrick O'Connor.

For Grand Larceny—Harris Asher, James Mahon, William Eadie, Carl Yager, John Nichols, James Kelly.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Grinell* vs. *Pickersgill.*—Motion denied without costs.

Anable vs. *Taylor, &c.*—Motion granted without costs.

Schroder vs. *Schroder.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

New York Shot and Lead Company vs. *Stewart et al.*—Motion denied.

Schaub vs. *Bader et al.*—Motion denied without costs

Petition of J. H. Robbins vs. *The Archer Insurance Company.*—Order granted.

Drake vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Ayres* vs. *Lyon.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion with Clerk.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Hawthorne* vs. *Litkamer.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Reilly* vs. *Cornell.*—Papers left with Clerk at Special Term, with memorandum for counsel.

Police Reports.

CHEAP FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Mr. Allen J. Keeler, *alias* Griffen, was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by Mr. John Thompson, of No. 54 Cumberland street, Brooklyn. The complainant alleges that he recently attended an auction sale of household furniture in Sixteenth-street, where the accused was acting as auctioneer. Believing the statements made by Mr. Keeler, the complainant invested $150 in the articles sold. Among his purchases were some parlor curtains, sold as Nottingham lace, which proved to be manufactured of an inferior fabric; the rosewood furniture was the merest trash, and his curled hair mattresses were but little better. These articles were sent to the residence of Mr. Thompson before the cheat was discovered, and he now complains that he was swindled out of $150 by the false representations made by Keeler. The accused having been arrested, Justice CONNOLLY held him to answer in $500 bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

THREE DEAD BODIES FOUND IN A SINK.

Considerable excitement was caused among the residents of Second-avenue, yesterday morning, by the discovery of the bodies of three infants in the sink attached to the house No. 535 in that street. A cord was found about the necks of the bodies, which led to the belief that the infants had been strangled before being placed there. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, when it appeared that Mr. Arthur Bently, proprietor of the drug-store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, had placed the bodies in the sink. Mr. Bently recently took possession of the drug store, and on doing so found the three bodies there, preserved in spirits as anatomical specimens, and he wrapped them in paper and threw them into the sink. Some Paul Pry in the neighborhood observing his actions, notified the Police, and raised the indignation of the neighbors. The jury in the case rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

—Westmoreland County (Penn.) has recently been agitated by the elopement of John Mundorf, a man who has lived half a century, with Mrs Daniel Steppey, a lady of some forty years, and the mother of five children. The parties were arrested in Rockville after a desperate fight, in which revolvers and bowie-knives were exhibited, and were lodged in Harrisburgh Jail. A daughter of Mrs Steppey followed her mother's example so far as to receive very marked attention from a young man, who, with her, accompanied the more edderly couple.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6.

$18,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Cou	91½	800 Reading Railroad	.40
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Reg	84¾	200 do	.39
45,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85	300 do	.b30 39½
3,000 Treas. 12pc. Nts	.103	300 Michigan Cen. R	.54
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	.102¾	100 do	.b7 54⅛
2,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	72½	100 do	.s30 54
1,000 do	72½	100 do	.54
2,000 Vir. St. 6s	75	100 do	.54½
9,000 do	74⅜	100 do	.s10 54½
22,000 do	74	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sp	.b7 76
2,000 Missouri St. 6's	63⅜	350 do	.76
6,000 do	63⅜	900 do	.s30 76
5,000 do	64	10 do	.75½
2,000 Brook City W. L	100⅝	200 do	.s30 76⅜
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3M B.	86	365 do	.76⅜
15 Bank of America	105	50 do	.s10 76⅜
11 Bank of Commerce	90⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R	.b4 69
19 Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	50 do	.s10 68⅜
5 Pacific M. S. Co	83⅜	250 do	.68⅜
6 do	83¼	250 do	.b30 69
50 do	.b30 83	100 do	.69
50 do	.s5 82	42 do	.69⅛
230 do	82	200 Cleve. & Tol R.	.s10 32
1780 N. Y. Cen. R	76	100 do	.s10 32⅜
150 do	76⅞	100 do	.b10 33
200 do	.b30 76	100 do	.s10 33
100 do	.s5 76	1300 do	33
100 do	.s10 76	100 do	.b60 33⅜
200 Erie Railroad	30⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R	56
450 do	30	100 do	56⅜
100 Hudson River R	43	250 do	56¾
150 do	43⅜	100 do	56⅞
50 M. S. & N. I. G'd S	33	300 Harlem R. Pref	38
50 do	.s10 33	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	69⅜
100 do	.s10 33¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s,'81,Cp'n.	91	200 Reading Railroad	.41
10,000 U.S. 6s,'81, Reg	93	250 do	41⅜
10,000 do	93¼	350 do	41⅝
5,000 N

20 @ 30 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 344 bbls., including 100 bbls. Pots and 244 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after at irregular prices The reported sales do not exceed 900 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅜c@11⅝c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been light to day, having been confined to 250 bags Maracaibo at 14c.@14¼c.; 300 bags Rio at 11¼c.@12¾c., and 75 bags Jamaica at 13¾c., the latter for cash, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have been less eager to sell, and quite reluctant to dispose of their supplies, especially of extra State, and shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio (which have been in most demand) at yesterday's lowest figures. Shippers would buy extra State at $5 15@$5 20, and round hoop extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45 but cannot procure straight lots at these figures The inquiry from the regular home trade for the medium and better grades is improving gradually, and more steadiness is apparent in the market for these descriptions. The arrivals of Flour, since our last, have been quite limited. Shipowners are asking rather higher rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain, to-day, and this circumstance tends to check export movements; sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls., including superfine State, (which is scarce,) at $5 05@$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40 chiefly at $5 12½@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former rates; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 05@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for shipment, but it closes rather tamely, as buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at prevailing prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 70,000 bushels including White Canada, at $1 50; mixed Canada, at $1 35; Canada Club, part very inferior, at $1 16; White Western, at $1 45@$1 52; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, chiefly last evening, at $1 22@$1 23, in store; Northwestern Club, at $1 20; Chicago Spring, part at $1 17; and Red State, at $1 27 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and is a shade firmer, especially new mixed Western, which holders are not so eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 84,000 bus., at 57c.@59c. for New Mixed Western at railroad depot and delivered; 66c.@67½c for old do., in store and delivered; 68c for old yellow Western; 65c. for new yellow Southern, and 69c.@77c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet at 68c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in fair request at full rates. Sales 4,500 bushels, including Canada West, at 80c ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 34¾c @35c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 33c.@35½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 50 bales New at 24c.@32c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been in demand, and, during the past week, 75,000 bales have been disposed of at 5c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., closing at the latter rate, 8 months' credit. Other kinds have been neglected.

METALS—Have been quiet, but prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 220 hhds. Cuba, part clayed, at 17c.@18., and 110 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained.

OILS—Linseed is readily taken in lots at 60c @61c. ℔ gallon. Fish Oils are attracting more attention, at full prices. The New-Bedford *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,245 bbls. Crude Sperm, (including 2,975 bbls. for export,) at $1 45; and 400 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 45c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 4, '61	5,290	6,115	14,200
Same time last year	5,322	7,003	200,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, only 400 bbls having found buyers, including Mess at $17 12½@$17 25; and Prime at $12 50@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, at 8c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is cheaper; sales, 200 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c @10c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $9 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $6 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$15 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE.—Sales have been made of 175 tierces, in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales add up 1,050 hhds., including Cuba, chiefly for refining, at 4½c.@5c.; 110 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@5¾c.; and 200 hhds. Melado, part at 3¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. were reported at 9¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The demand has been less active, though prices have favored buyers. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim rather firmer rates, to-day, and the current movements are restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@¾d. ℔ lb.; Sea Island do. at ¾d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Cheese and Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Also, by steamer, Bacon, Lard and Tallow, at 50s.; and Butter at 65s. ℔ ton; For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Oil and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13¾d. ℔ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, (3,000 bbls.) at 4s.; and Wheat, in bags, at 12d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Sardinian bark to Cork and a market, at a round sum; a Danish brig, same voyage, Corn, 14½d in bulk; a British ship to Liverpool, Corn, 12d. in ship's bags; a bark, 316 tons, same voyage, Resin 3s. 9d., Tar and Turpentine 4s., and Spirits Turpentine 8s.; a brig, 264 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, $1,725, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; a bark, 295 tons, to Cette, Staves, $3,125, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; a British brig, 169 tons, to Guadaloupe, 60c.; a schooner, 900 bbls., to St. Thomas, 50c.; a bark from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 45c., port charges not paid; two schooners, each 175 tons, from Havana to New-York, one of them at $5 75; one, 157 tons, to Havana, $450; a brig, 284 tons, from Cardenas or Remedios to New-York, Sugar, 40 under deck; a schooner, 130 tons, Nassau, St. P., $600.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 6, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 221 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The inquiry is quite moderate, except for strictly fine dairies for our fancy grocers and Eastern buyers. The English news is less favorable, and buyers demand lower rates, which holders are loth to concede. But with large receipts and slack trade a few days longer, we shall have prices back to the old standard, if not lower.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18	@ 19
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@ 17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@ 17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@ 16
Western reserve, fine	14	@ 15
Western reserve, fair	10	@ 12
Ohio, common to good	10	@ 12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@ 13
Canada	12	@ 15

CHEESE.

Our dairies not strictly fine, cash buyers have it pretty much their own way. English Dairy, Pineapple, &c., are very dull, and low prices must prevail to clear the market.

Fine State, ℔ lb	10	@ 10¾
Fair State, ℔ lb	7	@ 9
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	8	@ 9
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	6	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Pineapple, ℔ lb	12	@ 13
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

EGGS

Are unusually plenty for the season, and prices are lower. Lime Eggs are unsalable.

Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz	14	@ 14¾

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, are offered freely at 3¾c.@4c. Southern go slowly at 2c.@2½c. Plums quiet at 10c.@11c., with sales of 20 bbls. at 11c. Cherries and Raspberries are quiet at 14c. Bright Peeled Peaches, 12c.@14c.; unpeeled, 3c.@3½c., with a few very bright halves at 5c.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	3½	@ 4
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	2	@ 2
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ℔ lb	8	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@ 12
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@ 4
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	8	@ —
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	14	@ —
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	11	@ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	14	@ —

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@ 1 50
Greenings	1 50	@ 1 75
Baldwins	1 75	@ 2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@ 1 75

BEANS AND PEAS

Are in moderate request, at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@$1 55
Medium, new	1 40	@ 1 50
Kidney	1 50	@ —
Marrow	1 50	@ —
Red and China	1 50	@ 2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bush	70	@ 75
Black-eyed, ℔ bush	1 00	@ 1 —
Marrowfat, green, ℔ bush	1 00	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Philadelphia	11	@ 12
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Western	10	@ 11
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Northern	10	@ 11
Chickens, Bucks County	11	@ 13
Chickens, Spring	10	@ 11
Fowls, choice	10	@ 11
Geese	7	@ 8
Ducks	12	@ 16
Prairie Chickens	—	@ 62
Quail, ℔ doz	—	@1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz	75	@1 00
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 00	@1 25

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Sides	6	@ 7
Mutton	7	@ 9
Veal Carcases	9	@ 10
Lambs	8	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy ℔ lb	6¾	@ 7¾
Corn-fed, light, ℔ lb	7	@ 7¾
Still-fed, ℔ lb	6	@ 6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@$2 50
Peachblows	2 00	@ 2 25
Buckeyes	1 75	@ 2 00
Dykemans	2 00	@ —
Jukes	1 75	@ —
Pink eyes	1 75	@ 1 87
Onions, Red	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, Yellow	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions, White	2 00	@ 2 50
Ruta Baga Turnips	50	@ 62
White Turnips	50	@ 62
Carrots	75	@ 1 00
Beets	75	@ —
Parsnips	1 50	@ —
Spinach	1 25	@ —
Cabbages ℔ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Celery ℔ dozen	50	@ 75

BEESWAX

Is rather dull and quiet at 32c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c @44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1861.

The receipts of animals destined for slaughter are not large as compared with the weekly average of last year. Beef cattle number only 3,653, against last year's average of 4,360. But the demand is very moderate and will continue so until the close of the Lenten season. The market has been unsteady owing to the irregular arrivals. The freshet at Albany prevented the crossing of several boat-loads of cattle in time for particular trains. The weakness of an engine on the Harlem Railroad, which delayed one train until nearly noon to-day, made it necessary to withdraw one or two lots from market. Taken as a whole, the trade differs little from one year ago. Milch cows sell much slower than one week ago, and at lower prices. Veals go off readily, and at fair rates. Sheep sell quickly at rates rather above last week. Receipts moderate. Large arrivals of live hogs to close upon warm weather depress the market, and lower rates prevail.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,653	95	432	5,860	6 624
Previous week	3,233	84	322	5,670	4,710
Same week last year	3,676	136	574	5,248	3,330
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16 684. Total number received the previous week, 14,019, being an increase of 2,665, mostly swine.

Of the 3,653 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,860 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty fourth-street; 550 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 180 were yarded at BROWNING'S 31 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 23 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards on Rooins-n street.

The 2,860 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 581; Hudson River Railroad, 929; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 327; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 306; Harlem Railroad, 665; and 52 on foot. Receipts by the Harlem road are much larger now that they connect with the Central road.

Of the 2,860 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 505 head came from New-York, 1,152 from Illinois, 247 from Kentucky, 265 from Ohio, 130 from Indiana, 332 from Iowa, 108 from Virginia 48 from Missouri, 10 from New-Jersey, and 63 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

For the comparatively light supply of cattle the present week, the market was unsatisfactory yesterday, and still more so to-day. The principal cause was the irregularity in receipts. Several hundred more cattle could be disposed of any week if the whole were in on time, than to have them come dribbling in as they have this week. Only about 2,000 head were present Tuesday morning, but it was well known that sundry droves were on the way and buyers preferred to await their arrival. This made a slow market on Tuesday, although prices were a trifle higher than a week ago Lot after lot came drifting in up to Wednesday noon, when the last train per Harlem Railroad arrived with near 200 head. These made the footings at ALLERTON'S reach 2,860, besides about 50 head left over from last week. Trade was worse to-day than yesterday, and as all the best buyers had supplied themselves either Tuesday or this morning, the late arrivals did not find customers, and will probably appear again next week. About 100 were left unsold to night.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	10c. @10¾c.
First quality	9¾c @ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium to good	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 7¾c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 9c.	7½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	8c. @ 8¾c.

In quality the cattle were not equal to last week. The best cattle went at about former rates, with a slight favoring of the seller in weight's Medium and poor stock undoubtedly brought more than one week ago. Upon the whole, taking both days, there was but a shade of improvement.

Some of the brokers feel chagrined and not a little indignant at what they termed a "confidence operation" of one C. SNOWDEN, who has latterly been getting in debt to the brokers Upon comparing notes it appears he is some $10,000 the better of them and further more is *non est*. Some call it a *failure*, but taken in connection with former transactions it has a bad look, at least.

A large number of cattle came over the Harlem road this week, that road now connecting with the Central. Drovers who come that way were not pleased. First they had no "Caboose" a part of the way, and were compelled to ride on top of or outside the cars. Again the locomotives could not draw the train up some of the grades without repeated halts to get up steam. That road must do better to gain favor with cattle men. The barges will probably be ready to bring cattle next week, as the river is now clear.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

EASTMAN & HOLCOMB sold, on their own account, 84 Illinois steers—a good, fat lot rated 7½ cwt. They were brought in by ROBINS & ELLIS. They were running out at 8c.@9c. MR. E tried to sell 75 head heavy Kentucky cattle for D. HARP, which reached here at noon on Wednesday, but the market was over.

WHITE & SON for G. CHARLES 85 still-fed cattle from Albany. Rated 8 cwt., and bringing 8c.@9c.

C. G TEED sold for Gen. WILSON 31 fairish Kentucky cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¾c.

T. WHEELER sold 56 good Ohio steers for W. L. VARCE. Rated 8½ cwt., and running out at $78 ℔ head, or 9¼c. ℔ lb.

J. C. HOAG sold a bunch of 30 Ohio steers, of 6½ cwt., at 8c.@9c., and 4 heavy Dutchess County cattle, one pair of which brought $215, or 9½c., and the others 9c.

I. BUDLONG sold one car-load of uneven State cattle for STEWART, at 7¾c @9c., and 14 State steers and oxen for I. JOCELYN, coarse, common stock and averaged 7¾c.

T BLOOMER had 17 good State oxen, of say 9 cwt., which he run out at 8¾c.@9½c.; 4 of them brought $430, or 9¾c.

D. & H. BARNES sold, on their own account, 63 Illinois steers, of good flesh, rated 7¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt., at about 8¾c. They were brought in by JOHNSON.

H. HURD sold 58 bought cattle, brought in by T. GALLIS. Fair 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, and running out at 8c.@9c

MURRAY & GLOVER, for themselves, 64 fair 7¾ cwt. Illinois steers, bought of SEIGLE & SHOEMS. Running out at 8c.@9c. And 48 bought of CONNOR and KERNS. Rough Missouri steers and oxen of 7 cwt., and selling at 8c.

W. D. BELLIS & Co. sold 60 head of steers and oxen for sundry owners. They were mostly fair cattle, and brought 7¾c.@9c.

HARING & MILLER sold (at Bergen) 30 head of Indiana steers, oxen, stags, &c, of 7½ cwt., for J. & N. Ross, at 7c @8¾c.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 68 fair Illinois steers and oxen for J. BEGALL. They would dress 7¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.

GEORGE AYRAULT was selling 65 good Kentucky cattle for Gen. WILSON. Rated 7½ cwt., and brought 8c.@9¼c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 18 State cattle for CHILDS —light, thin, two-year old steers of 3¼ cwt. to 5¼ cwt., and brought 7c. ALSO, 30 Ohio steers and coarse oxen of 6¾ cwt. average, and run out at 7¼c.@8¾c., or 85½ 25 ℔ head. They were owned by CARTER.

C. W. CONGER sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 59 medium Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 8c.@9½c., and 30 still fed State oxen, of 7 cwt. and 10 cwt., which ran out at 8c.@9c.

S. UZZEY for J. T. ALEXANDER 100 medium 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, at 8c.@8¾c., few 9c.—average 8¾c.

S. DOTY & Co. sold an even lot of Ohio steers for MALCOLM & ROBERTS. They were a nice lot, 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c

MILCH COWS.

One year ago the receipts of fresh cows were over 150 per week—average 185 per week for the month of March. Last week we had 84, and this week there are 95 cows, showing a great falling off in numbers. Trade in them is not as good now as it was then, and prices are $5 to $10 ℔ head less. There is an increasing reference for pure *country* milk, brought from beyond the City. Hence the demand for cows is in the country rather than here. Again, buyers have been so deceived in cows bought here, that, if possible, they prefer to buy of an honest countryman, rather than of those who understand fixing a cow with a large bag, and selling her for a good milker, much to the disappointment of the buyer. Cows continue to sell slowly at $25@$30 for poor cows; $35@$45 for fair animals, and $50@$55 for extra cows. There are cows on hand which have been in the City for several weeks.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts increase as the general coming-in time of cows approaches. Trade continues good, and all the stock is readily disposed of at 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb, live weight for ordinary calves, and 6c.@7c. for fair to good. They sell a little quicker than one week ago, but at the same figures.

SHEEP.

With about 200 more sheep than were offered the previous week, the market has been rather firmer and prices a shade higher. Fair stock is worth 5½c ℔ lb., live weight, and good, fat sheep bring 6c. A small lot of extra fat Jersey stock was sold for 11½c. ℔ lb., for the meat, which was probably near 6¼c. live weight. Trade was quite brisk to-day. The stock comes from a wide extent of country, including some ten States.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market for the past week: From New-York—414 brought in. 6v by W. Davidson; 175, R. Kennedy; 170, S Kennedy. From New-Jersey—242 brought in, 50 by L Bellis; 47, A. Robins; 112, G B. Holcombe; 33, J. A. Young. From Ohio—1,388 brought in, 224 by P. Ivory; 321, S. T. Sutliff & Co., 363, G. W. Weary; 160, J. Frank; 156, A. Swope; 224, O. C Puff. From Pennsylvania—65 by L. Bellis. From Michigan—154 by Johnson & Terry. From Illinois—55 by M. N. Nellis From Virginia—145 by J. Childs From Canada—142 by J. Shields. Total, 2,638 The receipts for February were larger than ever before at this market, being 14,426. For the corresponding month last year they were 8,012.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

334 Ohio sheep for J. Ulery	$1,593 50
143 Ohio sheep for Kester	684 43
50 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis	400 00
321 Ohio sheep for S. Sutliff	1,556 50
112 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcomb	613 50
124 Ohio sheep for P. Ivory	572 00
81 Ohio sheep for G. W. Wery	450 50
41 Ohio sheep for A. Swop	226 50
39 New-Jersey sheep for J. E Young	214 50
33 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcomb	95 06
1,260	$5,406 43

Average $5 08 ℔ head. In addition to the above Mr. BELLIS sold 27 extra sheep for G. B. HOLCOMB at 11½c. ℔ lb. for what they will dress, which was probably 6¼c. live weight.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW had the following lots: From New York, 48 by W. Wilson; 360 S. Stocking; 70, G. Hoes; 182, M Olmstead; 38, M. Clark; 36, M. Van Wert. From Michigan, 192, G. S. Sevanton. From Massachusetts, 35 by W. Stodard; 25, W. Dewey. Total, 1 026.

Sales were made as follows:

88 sheep	$391 37	182 sheep	$814 75
35 sheep	140 00	360 sheep	1,625 00
70 sheep	489 89	25 sheep	157 28
192 sheep	656 25		
Totals	952		$4,277 34

Average $4 49 per head

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,486 sheep during the week, 1,113 of which were sold by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT and W. S. CHAMBERLIN, at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb, live weight, or in lots as follows:

42 sheep	$4 25	$178 50	65 sheep	$6 00	$390 00
141 sheep	4 75	669 75	200 sheep	5 00	1,000 00
168 sheep	5 25	567 00	60 sheep	7 00	420 00
10 sheep	4 25	42 50	161 sheep	8 00	808 00
38 sheep	5 50	209 00	76 sheep	8 12	617 50
63 sheep	4 00	252 00	55 sheep	5 44	299 41
14 sheep	6 00	126 00	140 sheep	5 25	735 00
Total's		1,113			$6,314 66

Average, $5 67.

ALLERTON reports 730 as the receipts at Forty-fourth street.

SWINE.

Live hogs are arriving faster than they can be disposed of. The season is too far advanced for such large receipts to sell readily. The trade is slow, and prices have fallen materially, and threaten to go even lower, unless there is a letting up in arrivals.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fourth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¾c
Still Hogs	4¾c.@ 5c.	6 c.@6¼c.

Hogs selling slowly, with the prospect of going still lower.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

There remained unsold at the commencement of the week at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 435 horses. No sales of first-class coach teams have been reported; two pair of second-class sold at $500@$650 ℔ pair. A few good single horses changed hands at $350@$400 each, for first-class, and $250@$300 for second-class. Some inquiry exists for first class saddle horses, but no sales have been reported. First-class draught horses sold at last week's prices: $250@$275 each; $175@$225 for second-class. Railroad and omnibus horses hold their own at $110@$115 each. Some very good common horses for country use were bought at $100@$110 each. No sales for shipment have been made. There are several Canadian ponies at CHAMBERLIN'S, held at $80@$100 each, for common, and for speed, $175@$225 each. The total sales of horses this week amount to 185 head. We noticed the arrival of 25 head of first-class draught horses at MCROBERT'S stables—all from Pennsylvania, and 25 horses are expected at CARPENTER'S this week from the interior of this State, Among the arrivals this week at POST & NICHOLS' were 20 head from Western New-York, including 3 very good teams. There has been more inquiry for good stock the past week Dealers report prices in the country full as high as they were last season. The Erie Railroad brought into market during the week, 50 horses.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.		For		
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch	8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	9
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch	9
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch	9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	13
Quaker City	New York	Havana	Mch	15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch	16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch	20
Zulu	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch	20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch	26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch	27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch	30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb	28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch	4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch	6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch	20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl	3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl	4

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and do fine washing; is a good seamstress; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and see to children; no objections to the country; the very best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No 157 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor. back room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., 2d floor, front. until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing. with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, back room, for two days, from 9 to 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c —WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer; no objection to waiting: best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 183 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM—TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES PAUVRES DE PARIS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—HARLEQUIN JACK—MINERALI.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. CHASE has signified his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday, it seems that he still hesitates about retaining the position. It was intimated in Washington yesterday that it was more than likely he would retire, and that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN would be appointed in his stead. Judging from the dispatch of our Correspondent, the pressure of the office-seekers upon the President is severe. He seems to take matters quite coolly, however, and is little disposed to be driven into granting audiences excepting at such times as he may deem proper.

The United States Senate met again yesterday for Executive business. A resolution was offered by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, providing for the printing of the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural Address. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in giving his assent to the motion, took occasion to say that he did not indorse the sentiments of the Address, which, if carried out, would lead to war. Mr. DOUGLAS, on the contrary, had come to the conclusion that the message was one of peace rather than war. This speech, which we publish in full, is a magnanimous indorsement of the peaceful intent of the Inaugural. The motion was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session. Among the nominations confirmed were those of FREDERICK W. SEWARD as Assistant Secretary of State. The nominations of N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, for Minister to Prussia, with HERMAN M. KRISSMAN, of Illinois, for Secretary of Legation, and JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, for First Assistant Postmaster-General, were held over, but will doubtless be confirmed to-day. It was rumored that Senator CRITTENDEN had been nominated to fill one of the vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench, but the rumor proved to have been premature. It is understood, however, that the President has such nomination under advisement, and that there is a strong probability of its being made. It would undoubtedly give much satisfaction to conservative men in the South.

Only one of the Commssioners from the Government of the Southern Confederacy—Mr. CRAWFORD—is at present in Washington, and he is awaiting the arrival of his two associates before proceeding to the business on which he has been dispatched. Whether they will be received by President LINCOLN is a matter of discussion. It is generally expected that they will be kindly treated, simply as distinguished citizens of the United States, and quietly dismissed.

Ex-President BUCHANAN reached his home in Lancaster yesterday afternoon, and was received by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, with a fine display of military and civic societies. In response to an address of welcome, Mr. BUCHANAN made a speech, in which he congratulated himself on his retirement from public life, and announced his intention to pass the remainder of his existence as a "good citizen, a faithful friend, an adviser of those who need advice, and a benefactor of the widows and the fatherless." His only allusion to public affairs was a hope that the Constitution and the Union might be preserved.

In the Missouri Convention, yesterday, Ex-Gov. STEWART introduced a resolution declaring that the Federal Government has committed no overt act justifying either nullification, secession or revolution, and Judge ORR another setting forth that "we have the best Government in the world, and intend to keep it." These and others in reference to coercion, secession and the coöperation of the Border Free and Slave States, and several declining coöperation with Georgia, were referred. Resolutions looking to the amendment of the State Constitution were tabled.

The Special Committee appointed by the Virginia State Convention to make inquiries as to whether the Federal Government has made any movement indicating a purpose to attack or coerce any of the Southern States, yesterday reported that they have been unable to ascertain that any such movement had been made. This effectually disposes of the Fortress Munroe bugaboo, with the guns "turned inland." Several series of secession and anti-secession resolutions were introduced, but none of them were acted upon. The debate upon the resolutions introduced on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to adopt measures to assemble a Convention of the Border Slave States, was continued.

In the Southern "Congress," yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, and adopted, which instructs the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves from the United States, unless owned by persons intending to settle in the Southern Confederacy. Nothing else of importance was done in open session. President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address is regarded in Montgomery as a declaration of war—as a matter of course.

The steamship *Empire City* has been deeply loaded with army supplies, and coaled evidently for a long voyage. She is about ready to sail—report says, under charter of the Government, to relieve the U. S. troops in Texas, recently disbanded and sent to the coast by Gen. TWIGGS.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, dated Feb. 18, which we publish this morning, will be found to verify the dispatch from Washington, published yesterday. The clergy are still making efforts to arouse opposition to the measures of the new Government, but with no prospect of success.

By the Pony Express we have advices to Feb. 19 from California. Business in San Francisco was moderately brisk. People of all classes there were preparing for a Union celebration on the 22d. Fort Point, at the entrance to the harbor, had been occupied for the first time by United States troops. The Governor had informed the Legislature that there are between four hundred and five hundred fire-arms of various patterns, mostly out of repair, in the possession of the State. A portion of the Douglas Democrats in the Legislature had united with the Breckinridge Democrats in supporting Mr. DENVER for United States Senator, and the other portion stood with the Republicans. We have dates from Victoria to the 9th, and from Oregon to the 14th of February. The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued on the 6th. There had been troubles at the Rock Creek mines. The news from the Sandwich Islands is four days later and of little interest.

In the Assembly, yesterday—the only branch of the State Legislature that was in session—the bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury was recommitted. The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side (Long Island) Railroad Company was passed. A large portion of the session was consumed in the consideration of the contested seat case of LEWIS HOPPS against WM. J. C. KENNY, from the Fourth District of this City. During the evening session the seat was confirmed to Mr. KENNY.

In the Board of Education last evening, the Committee on Teachers' Salaries presented a report embodying important changes in the system of apportionment, based upon the attendance of pupils. The report was made the special order for next meeting. The resignation of Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE was received, and VICTOR WERNER appointed in his place. The report of the Committee on the erection of a fire-proof library for the Academy was taken up and discussed, but no action was taken on it.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday, held that RUGGLES W. CLAPP, an alleged fugitive from justice at Washington, was legally in the custody of the United States Marshal. The writ of *habeas corpus* was therefore discharged. A case was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice CLERKE, in which the Court held that when an assignment was made of all the goods in the store of the assignor, and of all the goods consigned to him in the Custom-house, and it so happened that a shipment did not arrive until after the assignment was made, the goods thus arriving were not included in the assignment, by any construction of law. In the General Sessions most of the day was taken up with trials of counterfeiters. There were, also, two acquittals for felonious assault, and one on an indictment for larceny. There were no heavy sentences, but a large number of cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market continued very feverish yesterday, as on the day before, on account of the conflicting views of the Street as to what is to follow the President's Inaugural on the Southern difficulty. There was an additional fall of 1¼@2 ₱ cent. in the forenoon, and a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. in the afternoon. New-York Central left off 76¾; Missouris, 64.

The sales of Flour were light, as buyers would not pay asking prices. Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, and the latter closed higher. The transactions in Cotton, Fish, Hides, Naval Stores, Metals, Tobacco, Seeds and Spices were limited. Hay, Hops, Rice, Molasses, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate request. The principal kinds of Oils were in fair demand. Provisions were quiet, and buyers had any existing advantage. The freight market was not active. There were 428 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market, the total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,653 beef cattle, 95 milch cows, 432 veal calves, 5,880 sheep, and 6,624 live hogs; total, 16,684. This is an increase upon last week of 2,665 head, though much below the weekly average for last year. The demand for meats is light, and prices improved but slightly at yesterday's general weekly market. Live hogs were lower. Good working oxen are in lively demand, and many farmers from the surrounding country are yet unable to obtain a full supply for the opening Spring work. Good killing cattle sold at 9c.@ 9¼c. ₱ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; a few of the best at nearly 10c.; medium qualities, 8¼c.@9¼c.; poor, 6c. to 7¼c.; average of all sales, 8¼c. Sheep are selling at a trifle better rates, and hogs lower.

The Disunionists and the Inaugural.

We presume nobody is astonished to hear that the Secessionists regard the Inaugural as a "declaration of war." It would have been very strange, indeed, if they had not done so. In fact, it was part of their programme that it *should* be so regarded, no matter what it might contain. It has been relied on by the Precipitators as a potent weapon for the accomplishment of their plans. The election of LINCOLN did something towards plunging the South into rebellion,—but it did not accomplish all. The Border States refused to catch the contagion. They thought the future welfare of fifteen millions of people worth some little reflection, and refused to plunge them into the horrors of civil war, on the instant demand of the desperate adventurers who have planned this conspiracy. Their action gave pause to the secession movement, and threatens to ruin it altogether, by substituting the deliberate and calm action of the people for the hot-headed recklessness of demagogues and traitors.

The Secessionists in the Border States, therefore, led by the Richmond *Enquirer*, are determined to plunge the country into war, in order thus to coerce the hesitating sentiment of their own States into revolution. And the Inaugural of President LINCOLN was to be the grand lever for the accomplishment of this object. The plot was carefully arranged in advance. Secessionists in Washington gave the cue to Secessionists in the South, who forthwith sounded the alarm. WIGFALL telegraphed at 2 o'clock to Montgomery, Ala., that the Inaugural was 'war,' 'war,' 'war;' whereupon from Montgomery is telegraphed to the New-York *Tribune* the startling information that the Inaugural is regarded by the South as a warlike document. So the play goes on. Before the Inaugural has been read in a single Southern State, it is denounced, through the telegraph, from every Southern point, as a declaration of war.

All this is a simple matter of course. It is the working of a premeditated and prearranged machinery. It may deceive and mislead those whom it is intended to deceive; it may attain its object, and plunge them into rash and reckless acts that will involve them in ruin and the country in serious embarrassments. It will not be the first time that conspirators have succeeded in doing mischief. But the trick is not likely to deceive anybody else, nor ought its operation to excite any undue alarm.

It would have been utterly impossible for Mr. LINCOLN, *as President of the United States*, to deliver a message which should please the Secessionists. What they object to is the fact that there should be any Government of the United States,—after they have decreed its destruction. And what they specially object to in this Inaugural is, that Mr. LINCOLN persists in maintaining the Constitution, which they insist has been overthrown. Nothing short of a recognition of secession, nothing less than a full and complete acknowledgment of their right to destroy the Union and create a new Confederacy to suit themselves, out of its ruins, would have satisfied that class of men who now denounce the Inaugural as a declaration of war. There were none among them who were weak enough to suppose that Mr. LINCOLN would or could do any such thing. They were resolved in advance, therefore, to denounce the Message, whatever it might contain; and nine-tenths of the denunciations which have been hurled against it in the Southern States, might just as well have been written before reading it as after.

The Inaugural establishes one point which the Secessionists may as well consider fixed, and govern themselves accordingly:—the Federal Union is not dissolved, and the Government of the United States is not abolished. Both "still live,"—and have vigor enough left to defend their existence against traitors and political assassins. If the Secessionists are determined to plunge the country into civil war, they can undoubtedly do so. Any maniac can light a conflagration which may sweep away a city. But they can do it only by an aggressive movement. The President has told the country that there shall be no war by any act of his. If the Secessionists demand war they must begin it;—and if they begin it, they may rely upon it, the Government will defend itself at every hazard, and with all the power it can command. Treason will have no accomplices in the Government now.

The issue rests with the South, and mainly with Virginia. If she permits herself to be coerced into coöperation with the Secessionists, we may bid farewell to all hopes of preserving peace. If she stands by the Union, she can enforce peace upon the seceded States, or else confine hostilities to the soil of those who invoke and compel them.

Look to the Army.

In connection with the unprecedented attempt to surrender the military posts and property of an entire geographical department of the Army, it may be a matter of interest to the public to know what and how many forts have been given up to the Texas Knights of the Golden Circle, and to what regiments belong the brave and loyal men who have been thus sacrificed to the sordid passions and craven abjectness of their commander.

There were on the 1st January, as we learn from the Army Register, twenty-one posts or garrisons in the Department of Texas. Forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis, Stockton, Clarke, Inge, Duncan, McIntosh and Brown, Ringgold Barracks and Camp Palo Alto, are on and in the vicinity of the Rio Grande. Fort Merril is on the Nueces, and other stations, including Camp Colorado, Fort Chadbourne, Camp Cooper, Forts Mason and Lancaster, and Camps Hudson, Verde, Ives and Wood, and San Antonio Barracks, are distributed along the northwestern border of the settlements, stretching from the Rio Grande to the Arkansas River. These are garrisoned by detachments of the Second Cavalry, First and Second Artillery, and First, Third and Eighth Infantry. Many of the officers acquired great distinction in Mexico; among them we can only refer to Cols. WAITE, LEE, BACKUS and HOFFMAN, and Majors HEINTZELMAN and FRENCH. The gallant Capt. HILL, who is in command of Fort Brown, the papers inform us, has refused to recognize the treasonable and cowardly order of TWIGGS, and is determined to try conclusions with the piratical party under MCCULLOUGH. Capt. HILL is a native of the District of Columbia, and his friends have no reason to fear that he will bring reproach upon the spot of his nativity.

There is another "Captain," too, mentioned in the San Antonio accounts of this transaction, who should not be forgotten on this or any other occasion when the vile scandal inflicted by traitors upon our military escutcheon is referred to. His exploits are thus chronicled by the secession press:

"The Alamo property had been given up by the gallant Capt. REYNOLDS, as true a patriot as Texas can boast, who has resigned his commission under the recent United States Government, determined to adhere to the cause of the South."

The Texas editor evidently derives his idea of a "patriot" from Dr. JOHNSON'S definition of patriotism—"the last refuge of a scoundrel." But it is not impossible that many of our readers will remember to have heard of "the gallant Capt. REYNOLDS" before. We have an impression, not altogether vague and shadowy, that this individual, "as true a patriot as Texas can boast," has heretofore figured in our public prints, and in no more enviable point of view. If we have not confounded names, this worthy, a few years since, was dropped from the Army for the very venial offence of not balancing his cash accounts, and failing to account to the Government for a large amount of public money with which he had been intrusted. The reader need entertain no surprise that a second opportunity for fraud and corruption should be afforded him, when he remembers who has been actually organizing treason in the War Department, under nearly the whole of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that such qualities as the "gallant REYNOLDS" had displayed, could not fail to commend themselves to the taste of FLOYD, and that the latter restored him to a service which he had disgraced. His first act of gratitude to his benefactor was to make an instantaneous report from Fort Snelling that FLOYD made an excellent bargain for the Government in the famous, or rather infamous, sale of that reservation. With his intermediate history we are not familiar, but the climax is fitting and appropriate, and he turns up an accomplice in the treason of his patron, FLOYD, and his commander, DAVID EMANUEL TWIGGS, whose name was stricken from the Army list, by an act of mercy on the part of the Department, a few days since.

The pestilent heresy which has always prevailed in Virginia and States south of it, of owing primary allegiance to the State, and only a secondary and *quari* allegiance to the United States, has shown its fruits in the numerous cases of desertion and treason which have occurred within the last few months. These cases, which have brought dishonor upon the military service, should cause the utmost care on the part of the authorities at Washington, to avoid trusting Southern men of doubtful allegiance, or dubious honor, in any military or naval command, high or low, on the Southern frontier. None but men of the most tried honor and patriotism should be trusted. When a veteran General is guilty of "treachery to the flag of his country," it becomes evident that no guaranty is to be found in the high rank and long service for honorable and patriotic adherence to duty. The Heads of the War and Navy Departments should look closely into the character of every individual officer under them, who has been assigned to service on the Southern frontiers and coasts; and in every instance where there is the least tincture of the mischievous heresy that primary allegiance is due to the State Government, the culprit should at once be relieved, and transferred to a branch of the service in which he would be less exposed to the temptation of desertion and betrayal. This precaution is fully warranted by the events of the last four months, and no just grounds for complaint would be given by the adoption of this policy. A new oath of allegiance should be devised, reiterating in the language of the Constitution the supremacy of that instrument, and the laws made in pursuance thereof by Congress, over the Constitutions and laws of the States.

The measure now suggested is demanded by every consideration of public safety. The Military Bureaus in Washington should be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and any officer known to have been a favorite of FLOYD, COBB, or THOMPSON, should at once be placed where he can render no aid to his old friends by transmitting intelligence of official transactions to traitors and enemies of the country. There is too much reason to fear that this is still practiced, and it cannot be considered a violent inference to suspect that a man who would lend himself to the dishonest and treasonable schemes which characterized the administration of FLOYD, would stickle at the betrayal of his country.

Matters in Mexico.

In the present issue will be found highly interesting dispatches from Mexico. The Constitutional Government is pursuing the work of reform with energy, determination, and, to all appearance, discretion, according to the programme laid down in what may be termed the Inaugural Message of the Liberal Government. This able State paper is well worth perusal, and we recommend it particularly to the attention of our legislators and Executive in Washington.

The Constitutional Government apparently occupies that trying position in which a victorious party always finds itself after a violent and protracted revolutionary struggle. With the Government now in power in Mexico, the case could not be otherwise. An empty treasury, upon which constant demands are made by needy domestic claimants and merciless foreign creditors; every variety of interest at work for supremacy; political parties clamorous, some for radical and some for conservative measures; no adequate concentration of power or facilities to carry on any sort of a Government; and yet, the work of construction and sweeping reform goes on with no sign of faltering or discouragement.

Mexico, at this moment, certainly presents a great moral spectacle, worthy the attention of the civilized world. But a few short months since, the Liberals of that country were regarded and spoken of pretty generally as disorganized, irresponsible bands of guerrilla savages, warring for plunder and against religion, law and order. We now see this same Liberal Government in power, banishing from the country the highest European officials, civil and religious, along with their own principal ecclesiastics, and otherwise entering profoundly into the work of reform, in a manner that astonishes everybody; and yet on grounds that are positively incontrovertible, and which must command the assent of all civilized communities, unless they are determined to make open war upon the cause of private virtue and public order in Mexico.

It is an old Augean stable the Liberals are cleansing in the capital of the Republic, and in the cleansing, the foul accumulations of three centuries are turned up and exposed. The evidence of this is irresistible, and the fact, of itself, is, doubtless, one of the great elements of strength which sustains the Government in its Herculean task.

The fortunate change that has taken place in Mexican affairs, in connection with the adverse change that has occurred in our own country, has brought Mexico fully before the public mind. All sections of the Union are now looking to the neighboring Republic with political or commercial intent, and it behooves the new Administration to select with the utmost care a proper representative to reside near the Government of Mexico. Any one of imperfect personal recommendations, and who does not understand the Spanish language, Mexican character and Mexican politics—who likewise does not comprehend the demands of commerce and the mission of filibusterism, would be worse than useless to the interests of this country at the present crisis. The Administration will find the mission to Mexico most difficult to fill adequately.

SECRETARY DIX.—To-day Mr. DIX surrenders the Treasury to his Republican successor and turns his face homeward. It is questionable whether in any equal period of the history of our country any equal service has been rendered to the people as during the brief term of his service. At the moment when Mr. DIX was called to redeem the financial affairs of the Government, they were apparently beyond redemption; COBB, with unfortunate personal habits, and gross incompetency, having courted them to the verge of bankruptcy, where Ex-Governor THOMAS found them, and only failed to precipitate the ruin which his predecessor had prepared, by the fortunate and necessary accident of his resignation. No motives, save of the purest patriotism and utter self-negation, could have tempted any man of established reputation to fill the dangerous gap thus presented, with its multitudinous risks of failure, and seemingly hopeless prospect of success. Gen. DIX had the courage, ability, and public confidence, without which it could not have been filled. He found the treasury without money or credit, and leaves it with both. He bridged the chasm between the sinking wreck of the Buchanan Administration, and the stout and buoyant timber of its successor; and if Secretary CHASE finds it possible to assume his duties without the peril of ruin awaiting his first steps, he will have to ascribe the comparative ease of his position to the labors of the retiring Secretary. This tribute is eminently due to the statesman who has rescued the financial affairs of the country from inextricable embarrassment, and is rendered with additional satisfaction to an eminent and honored member of our own community.

PARTISAN ATTACKS UPON THE INAUGURAL.—The tone adopted by the Albany *Atlas and Argus* towards the Inaugural of the President, is strangely at variance with its past professions of regard for the maintenance of the Federal authority. In speaking of that document it says:

"On the contrary, Mr. LINCOLN declares: 'The minority have given me power, and I will use it against the majority. I deny the authority of the Supreme Court to bind me by their decision. I will disregard it. I will use military force against the dissatisfied States; and the responsibility of civil war will rest upon the insurgents who resist.' It is he that is the nullifier. It is he that defies the will of the majority. It is he that initiates civil war."

Every assertion contained in this paragraph is as nearly the exact reverse of the truth as possible. "A majority," says the Inaugural, "held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to dissolution. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible." "Nor do I deny"—says Mr. LINCOLN—"that decisions of the Supreme Court are binding, in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit." Would the *Atlas* have those decisions binding any farther than this? "There need be no bloodshed or violence, and shall be none, unless it be forced upon the National Government." Beyond what may be necessary to hold the property and collect the revenue of the United States, "there will be no invasion, *no using of force* against or among the people *anywhere*." Is this equivalent to a threat of force?

The *Atlas and Argus* pretends to hold that, because Mr. LINCOLN received less than an actual majority of the popular vote, he has no right to enforce the laws and exercise the functions of his office. We will not so far disparage the intelligence of that journal as to believe it sincere in this pretence. Mr. LINCOLN was elected by a constitutional majority of the people,—by the only majority recognized by or known to the Constitution;—and he is just as fully clothed with all the powers and responsibilities of his office as if every vote in the Union had been cast for him. The *Argus* says:

"Mr. LINCOLN should have said, on accepting office: 'The voice of two-thirds of the American people must be regarded as an instruction to me, to maintain the Constitution, as they understand it.'"

Pray who shall decide how they *did* understand it? Who shall declare their interpretation? Shall Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or DOUGLAS or BELL? They did not agree among themselves:—no two of them agreed,—and each party preferred Mr. LINCOLN'S interpretation to the chance of having to take that of either of the others. A larger number of the American people voted for Mr. LINCOLN than for either of the other candidates,—and most of those who did not vote for him preferred him to either of the others.

The *Atlas and Argus* may fancy it finds some partisan advantage in thus opening a fierce and unscrupulous warfare upon the new Administration. We think it will find itself mistaken. Under existing circumstances the first necessity and demand of the whole country is a *Government*,—and they will sustain that, regardless of party interests and prejudices, until the crisis is past and peace restored.

POLITICAL RETRIBUTION.—Thirty-three years ago, during the last days of the Whig Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the name of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senate, however, refused to confirm the nomination, not from any objection to Mr. CRITTENDEN, but on the ground that the appointment should of right belong to the incoming Democratic Administration of ANDREW JACKSON. This refusal to confirm created much comment at the time, as an act of unprecedented partisanship; but Mr. CRITTENDEN has remained just long enough in public life to see the bitter chalice, then forced on him by Democratic hands, returned to the lips of those who gave it.

Just as the noble Ex-Senator from Kentucky is resigning all participation in public affairs, the expiring Democratic Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN sends into the Senate the name of Ex-Attorney General BLACK for confirmation as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the nomination is rejected by the Republican majority of the Senate, partly, no doubt, on personal grounds, but ostensibly for the same reason assigned in the case of Mr. CRITTENDEN. The rejection of Mr. BLACK may be regarded as a blessing only second in importance to the final disappearance of JAMES BUCHANAN from the public stage; but it is not a little characteristic of the Democratic Party to find it now denouncing as an outrage a course of action for which the first precedent was created by itself more than thirty years ago.

THE MAYOR AND OTHERS.—As we are not aware what influences control the *Daily News* just now, we do not know what special motive it has for such barefaced misstatements as are contained in the following paragraph:

"When the Mayor announced his intention to advertise the acts of the Common Council pending before him for approval, it was generally understood that a proposition was made on behalf of the TIMES that if the Mayor would advertise in that journal these resolutions, it would sustain his administration. The TIMES was dropped out of the number of papers selected, on the score of economy, or else its columns might now be redolent of panegyrics far more to be feared by the Mayor than the utmost assaults of that vindictive but puny organ of Old Tammany."

No one knows better than His Honor the Mayor, that he never ran the slightest risk of damaging "panegyrics" in the columns of the TIMES. No one knows better than he that no such proposition as is specified in this extract was ever made,—or that he ever had any intimation from any responsible quarter that the TIMES would, under any circumstances, "sustain his administration," except as in the Editor's judgment its merits might deserve.

Possibly the *News* may not be aware of the fact that the advertising in question was sent to the TIMES and to the *Tribune* simultaneously,—that the TIMES nevertheless denounced this whole scheme of advertising as utterly illegal and unwarrantable,—and that it continued its independent criticism of the Mayor's official conduct with just as much vigor as if no advertising had ever been heard of. The TIMES was, after a brief experiment, "dropped out of the list of papers selected;"—but that it was done on the score of economy, the Mayor himself will scarcely pretend. The *News* would do well to consult him before venturing upon any further discussion of this subject.

ANXIOUS FOR SOLITUDE.—The telegraph announces that JOHN B. FLOYD is in Washington, professing his readiness to be tried under the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. This announcement will surprise no one at all acquainted with the singular boldness and insensibility to shame which form the main features of this offender's character. All that daring can accomplish, he is ready for; all that recklessness can dare, he is prepared to meet. Rejected, as he has been, even by the Southern Confederacy, in which his associates, COBB and THOMPSON, are deemed worthy of place,—we can well imagine that FLOYD must feel so stung by human ingratitude, and be so weary of intercourse with politics, that he may actually long for that silence and exclusion which are likely to be his fate for some years, should his hardihood induce him to appear at the criminal bar to answer for his share in the Bailey-Russell abstractions.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S PROMOTION.—It is rumored from Washington that President LINCOLN intends to signalize his advent to power by the promotion of the loyal Major who is in command of Fort Sumter to the rank of Brigadier General, made vacant by the removal of the traitor TWIGGS. We most earnestly hope that this report may prove true, the conduct of ANDERSON entitling him to the highest rewards in the gift of a grateful country. Moreover, it would need some such appointment as this to restore dignity and public respect to the position which TWIGGS has disgraced. Let ANDERSON be promoted as the first act of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and every Union-loving man in the country will applaud the maiden exercise of the President's power.

A FRIENDLY OFFER.—We have not the slightest objection to the *Tribune's* practice of translating our articles on the internal trade of the country and the mutual relations of Commerce and Disunion, into Tribunese, for the benefit of its readers. But we suggest the propriety of its sending its proofs over to us for revision, before it ventures on publication,—as it might thus avoid some very awkward errors into which it habitually falls whenever it leaves its more familiar walks of political vituperation.

Yesterday it attempted a translation of a recent article on the internal trade of New-York, in which it states the tonnage of the New-York canals the past year to be 600,000,000 tons! We have before us the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, which makes the tonnage 4,650,214 tons, showing a mistake of 595,349,786 tons,—a matter of some practical importance, however trifling the *Tribune* may deem it.

In another part of the same article it tells us that our public works the past year brought to us "the products of 3,000 square miles of land of the Upper Mississippi," which, it gives us to understand, sent to us the past year 70,000,000 bushels of grain. Where are these wonderful square miles of land? Did we get the products of none other? Upper Mississippi is a great country, having an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, of which, according to the *Tribune*, 3,000 alone sent to New-York their products.

On Saturday the *Tribune* gave its readers a very literal translation of an article published by us some time since upon the State of Mississippi. It made fewer blunders in this than in some others, because it stuck more closely to the original text. But whenever it attempts to insert *variations*, it would do well send us the proofs. We will inspect them with pleasure.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the formation of a corporation for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes, was passed.

The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its completion, came up for the third reading.

Mr. HARDY moved to recommit the bill, to retain its place in the third reading of bills when again reported. Carried.

The bill to authorize the collection of agricultural statistics was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for reports from Supervisors of towns was passed.

The contested seat case of HOPPS against KENNY was taken up as the special order.

Mr. FINCH argued in support of the minority report, in favor of HOPPS.

Mr. KERNAN argued in support of the majority report, and the resolution that WM. J. C. KENNY is entitled to his seat.

EVENING SESSION.

The contested seat case of HOPPS against KENNEY, unfinished at the adjournment, was resumed, and, after a debate, the resolution of the majority, confirming WM. J. C. KENNEY, the sitting member, in his seat, was adopted by a vote of 81 to 5.

The case of MCCABE against ARCULARIUS was then taken up. The report of the Committee, with one exception, is in favor of the right of Mr. ARCULARIUS, the sitting member, to his seat. After a debate, the subject was postponed till Friday evening of next week.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced bills to confirm certain proceedings of the New-York Board of Health, and to prohibit bank officers from protesting mercantile paper.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill relative to the Fire Marshal in New-York.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved that the bill incorporating the New-York Eclectic Society be reported complete. Agreed to.

The vote by which the bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad, Long Island, was passed, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. BERGEN, the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

The Railroad Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6.

The Broadway Railroad bill was up before the Committee to-day, but no opponents appeared, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6.

A joint meeting of the Legislature takes place to-morrow.

The Middlesex and Union Railroad bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 39 to 14. It was advocated by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for the reason that it would extend their road from South-Amboy to the Hudson River. It was opposed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The Princeton and Millstone Railroad bill has also passed the House.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 6.

The Constitutional Union and Democratic Conventions have nominated WM. SPRAGUE for Governor, SAMUEL G. ARNOLD for Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest of the present State officers.

The Democrats have nominated GEORGE H. BROWNE for Congress from the Western District.

No other Congressional nominations are yet agreed on.

The Conventions adjourned to the 12th.

The Republican Convention meets to-morrow.

Nomination for Congress.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 6.

The Democratic Convention for the First District, met to-day. A full attendance (113 delegates) was present. The first informal ballot resulted:

A. P. Hyde, of Tolland.....62
HENRY C. Deming, of Hartford.....50

The second ballot resulted:

Hyde.....79 | Deming.....32

Mr. DEMING'S name was then withdrawn, and Hon. ALVIN P. HYDE renominated. He was beaten by only 65 votes at the last election.

Charter Elections.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The towns of Hamilton, Madison, Eaton, Georgetown and Brookfield, in Madison County, each elect Republican Supervisors.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

At the Charter election to-day, Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH, Republican, was elected Mayor by 351 majority. All the Republican City and Ward officers were elected except the Overseer for the Poor. The majorities show a Republican gain since last Fall.

Returns from ten towns and wards in Oswego County show a Republican gain of four Supervisors since last year.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The Charter election which took place in this village yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket. Republican Trustees were elected by an average majority of 120.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

In this County, (Oneida,) thirteen Democratic and thirteen Republican Supervisors are elected.

NORWICH, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

Chenango County—The towns of Norwich, McDonough and Smithville elect the Democratic, and the towns of Oxford, Preston, Guilford and Sherburne elect the Republican ticket.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The Charter Election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the entire Republican city ticket. GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Republican candidate for Mayor, has a majority of 508. This is the largest Republican majority ever given in Auburn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, March 6.

Dutchess County elects thirteen Republican and ten Democratic Supervisors—same as last year.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 6.

A fire broke out in Jones' Block this morning, but was soon extinguished. BUNNHAM & PHILLIPS' hat and fur store was damaged $500 or $600; insured in the Commonwealth office. HESS' bookstore suffered to the amount of $300; insured in the American Exchange office, New-York. RICKETT'S fancy and toy store was damaged about $300; insured in the Ætna office. The loss on the building is trifling.

Fire at Berlin, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 6.

A fire broke out at Berlin, Wis., this morning, and destroyed the store of CARHART & ANDREWS, Kruger's Hotel, and the dwelling-house of Mr. FOX. The loss is supposed to amount to $20,000, and the insurance being $12,000.

Mails from the African Squadron.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Wednesday, March 6.

The whaling bark *Odd Fellow* arrived at this port. She brings mail-bags from the African Squadron. They were sent to New-York this morning.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The R. M steamship *America* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with 15 passengers for Halifax and 19 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 6—Midnight.

There are no signs of any of the steamers as yet off this point. Wind a gale from the northwest, with snow squalls.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 6—11 P. M.

No signs of the *North Briton*, now due with European intelligence to Feb. 22.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Favorable Progress of Affairs—Important Programme of the Constitutional Government—Appointment of Gen. Uraga as Minister to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

Since my last, of the 4th inst., the Government has followed with great determination the work of reform announced in the official programme, issued by Mr. ZARCO, the chief of the Cabinet, to which I then referred, and a careful translation of which I now inclose.

This document is well worthy the attention of your readers, as it will better serve to give an insight into the real objects and ideas of the Liberal Party of this country, and the policy of the Constitutional Government, than can be obtained in any other way. It is, so to speak, the Inaugural Message of the Constitutional Government, now seeking to reëstablish itself after a struggle of three years on the part of Clergy and Army to overthrow it.

The picture it presents of the utter ruin and demoralization produced by a departure from the Constitutional rule, may perhaps not be without use as a warning to those who are now plunging our own once proud Union into the same career of destruction.

I also inclose an important circular to the different States, issued on the 10th inst., directing that all future applications for the redress of grievances that may be made, as has frequently been the case heretofore, to the local authorities of the States by foreign naval or other officials, shall be referred exclusively to the General Government. And the sensible query is raised that, with regard to foreign Powers, if such be not the case, what is the object or use of their maintaining Legations in the country.

The clergy are still using their utmost influence to arouse opposition to the measures of the Government, but it is the impotent malice of the serpent after its fangs have been removed. On Thursday, the 14th, almost an *emeute* occurred, however, in consequence of the removal the previous evening of the nuns from various convents, and their concentration in a smaller number of edifices quite sufficient for their accommodation; but the prompt action of the Government suppressed the demonstration. The rage of the priests is now chiefly directed towards foreigners, and the consequence is a great degree of insecurity in this Capital, especially at night.

The nephew of the Prussian Minister was attacked a few nights since, and very badly wounded, and various instances of assassination have occurred. The object is doubtless to embroil the Government in difficulties with foreigners on this account. Through the same clergy influence, and particularly that of the high church dignitaries who have lately been banished, every influence will, I presume, be brought to bear both in the United States and in Europe to prejudice the public mind and that of members of foreign Governments against the Liberal Government.

Under the long-prevailing impression that Mexico is a country incapable of self-government or of producing leaders of disinterested patriotism, this will not be difficult, and I fear nothing but a term of tranquillity and prosperity under constitutional rule will remove such impressions.

The French Minister, M. SALIGNY, has not recognized the Constitutional Government, and it is very doubtful if he will do so, as he exacts conditions which the Government can never accept. There exists, besides, another difficulty which cannot be so easily settled. Mr. SALIGNY pretends that the convent of the Sisters of Charity is under French protection, and that, therefore, the law given about convents should not apply to this institution. The Government, besides not recognizing this pretension, had sufficient cause to believe that the occupants of this convent did not confine themselves exclusively to works of charity, but also busied themselves with politics, and ordered a search to be made in the convent, the result of which was the substantiation of the suspicions of the Government, and the finding of a considerable sum of money hidden away in a grave, the purpose of which it is not difficult to guess, and which has led to the adoption of severe measures on the part of the Government.

M. SALIGNY was disposed to make difficulty in the matter, but as he has not yet presented himself in an official capacity the Government has taken no notice of his proceedings.

It is to be hoped he will soon conclude that his mission to Mexico is an unprofitable one, and will retire from the country, as it is said he proposes to do, and give place to a new representative uncommitted to the Clergy interest.

Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, with Capt. ALDHAM, of H. B. M.'s steamer *Valorous*, arrived here yesterday. Mr. MATTHEW will probably be received in the course of this week. The pending question about the money of the conducta taken at Laguna Seca has been settled by the Government undertaking to pay the principal and interest within four months.

The robbery of the Bondholders' funds by MIRAMON, has been referred to the tribunals and orders issued for the seizure of the property of all the persons who were in any way connected with it. I inclose a copy of the order issued through the Minister of Foreign Affairs in this matter.

In all these affairs the Government is manifesting a spirit that cannot but commend itself to the approbation of all unprejudiced Governments.

The remnants of reactionary forces in the interior are being rapidly exterminated. The force under VICARIO and ZULOAGA in the South has just been completely routed near Cuantla, and Gen. DOBLADO, with a force of 4,000 men, has just left San Luis in pursuit of MEJIA and MARQUEZ, who are in the Sierra with the last bands that are now in arms against the Government.

The result of the Presidential Election is not yet known, and cannot be determined until the last of March, as some of the States will not hold their elections until the 1st of that month. So far as heard from, President JUAREZ has a majority of the votes cast, but as the Constitution requires a majority of all, the election will probably have to be determined by Congress, which does not meet until the 21st of April.

Gen. URAGA, formerly Minister from this country to Prussia, has received the appointment of Minister to the United States, and will soon leave for his post. He is an accomplished gentleman, of fine manners, and considerable experience abroad, and has the qualities to make himself very popular at Washington. His devotion to the Liberal cause has been proved by the loss of a leg at the siege of Guadalajara, where, although Commander-in-Chief, he gallantly led the attack, and fell in the heat of the action. A knowledge of English is not the least of his qualifications for the important post to which he has been appointed.

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Manifesto of the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

Official Programme Issued by the Government upon Its Re-establishment in the Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

CIRCULAR.

Called by his Excellency, the Constitutional President of the Republic, to form his Cabinet, his Excellency the Licenciado Don IGNACIO RAMIREZ in the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, his Excellency D. GUILLERMO PRIETO in that of Treasury and Public Credit, his Excellency Gen. D. JESUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA in that of War and Marine, and the undersigned in that of Foreign Relations, we have today taken possession of our respective portfolios, regretting extremely that the pressure of circumstances and the necessity of not paralyzing the public administration at the moment when the triumph of legal order has just been consummated, has not permitted us to await the arrival, or at least the replies, of their Excellencies, D. PEDRO OGASON, Governor of the State of Jalisco, and D. MIGUEL AUSA, Governor of the State of Zacatecas, called by his Excellency the President to the Secretaryships of Government and of the Interior.

The same urgency of existing circumstances has led His Excellency to intrust the Department of the Interior, *ad interim*, to His Excellency Señor RAMIREZ, and that of Government to the undersigned.

Counting, however, upon the entire conformity of ideas of their Excellencies, Señors OGASON and AUSA, to whom the cause of legal order is so much indebted, and who understand so profoundly the situation and the necessities of the principal States of the Union, we have believed it to be our duty not to retard the formation of the Ministry and the dispatch of public business, and have therefore to-day entered upon the discharge of our functions.

Considering that the citizen owes everything to his country, that in the present circumstances it would be almost a crime to refuse the most effective co-operation in the work of social reorganization which the Republic awaits at the hands of the President, and that for this there is not a sufficient excuse in reasons of private interest, nor even in any want of confidence in our own ability, we have come to surround the first Magistrate of the Republic, resolved to second his patriotic views, and to aid him by every effort in our power towards the consolidation of peace and reform, and the complete and loyal restoration of the constitutional order.

We have come resolved to make every sacrifice—that of our tranquillity, of our inclinations, and even of our reputation; but we have also come with our own opinions, with our own convictions, and with a deep and sincere desire to serve the cause of the people according to the principles which we have defended throughout our whole public career. Full of adhesion and of respect to the President of the Republic, and recognizing as Mexicans his heroic constancy and his patriotic abnegation for the preservation of public liberty, we are also Ministers, responsible before the law and before the judgment of our fellow-citizens, and this consideration has led us not to ascend to power except after placing ourselves in accord upon a complete plan of government, of proposing the same to the Chief Executive, and of having the pleasure of seeing it accepted by His Excellency.

Nor, in truth, is this conformity strange among men who have defended the same cause, and who have derived all their political beliefs from the principle, for them incontrovertible, of the sovereignty of the people.

A single conference of a few hours was sufficient to decide upon the course that should be pursued by the Administration, and it was to us a great pleasure to find in His Excellency the President, the same ideas and the same aspirations that are so unanimously expressed by public opinion.

His Excellency has agreed that the nation should be informed of the policy that is proposed to be followed, and to this end has been pleased to instruct me to address to your Excellency the present note.

The first question which presents itself to the Government is that of deciding if it shall limit and confine its powers in all branches of the Administration, to the strict constitutional prescriptions, or if in virtue of existing circumstances, it should proceed discretionally in certain cases, and supply by its action the absence of the legislative power.

This question, which affects the very essence of our institutions and the consistency of those who have proclaimed liberal principles, is already resolved by public opinion, by the law of necessity and by the spirit of the revolution of progress.

"Constitution and Reform" has been the motto on the banners of the people in the bloody struggle which they have magnanimously and heroically sustained against their oppressors; "Constitution and Reform" has been the war cry that during three years has resounded without cessation in all the territory of the Republic; "Constitution and Reform" has been the aspiration of thinking men, and of the helpless masses, who, have the instinct of their well-being; "Constitution and Reform" has been the hope of the oppressed lying in prisons, and the last prayer of the martyrs who have succumbed upon the scaffold; "Constitution and Reform" is the last hope of our existence and of our nationality in the civilized world; "Constitution and Reform," therefore, should be the programme of a Government that desires to march with public opinion, and to satisfy the requirements of the epoch.

If the Constitutional President has preserved in the midst of the greatest disasters all the prestige and all the moral force of his authority, it is because he symbolized the system of Government established by the charter of 1857—a Government of the people for the people—and because it was known that when it should have been reëstablished over the usurping faction, he would restore to us political and civil liberty, the rights of the man and the citizen.

If during the struggle the Mexican people have not been held back by the most costly sacrifices, it has been because they had the certainty that at the restoration of peace there would be a return to the legal regimen and to the representative system. If the Government itself, to sustain the war and to conquer the rebellious faction, has had recourse to discretional measures, it has been under the force of circumstances, and with the sole end of saving our institutions. But the retrograde faction once conqured, not only by the force of arms, but also by the national reprobation, the unhappy necessity ceases of acting discretionally, and it is the duty of the Government to omit no effort for the return of the country to the strict constitutional rule.

Nor is this incompatible with the consummation of the reform.

If individual guarantees shall be fully respected, ceasing the state of siege and all that is exceptional, which, as one of its calamities, has been produced by the civil war, the Executive, without exercising dictatorial powers, and without separating itself from the path which public opinion has traced for it, need not paralyze its action in those cases that necessity may require, nor fold its arms before difficulties from respect to legal formations. Such conduct would not prove adhesion to our institutions, but indifference towards public evils and a timidity as undignified as culpable.

The Executive will exert itself to abbreviate the period of transition through which we are passing, and, meanwhile, its efforts will be directed to procure, with assiduous zeal, the removal of all those difficulties that would otherwise be encountered by the citizens whom the people shall elect for the supreme Magistracy and as their representatives in the Congress of the Union.

The law of election being already issued, and the Governors of the States authorized to appoint the day upon which the electoral act shall take place, the Government protests that it will respect the entire freedom of suffrage; it will not employ its influence in these acts in which the sovereignty of the people is exercised, and it is intimately convinced that only by a free election and the representation of all political opinions can a sincere reconciliation, among all Mexicans take place, and peace, which is the first of our necessities, be assured.

Now that legality has triumphed without compromises that would have falsified it, without foreign intervention that would have humiliated not this or that party but the entire nation, the Constitution may be freely reformed by the means which it itself prescribes. The Government will not interfere in this question, which will remain solely for the resolution that may be given to it by the good sense and the experience of the representatives of the people.

The Government will assure to all Mexicans the exercise of all of the rights which the Constitution concedes to them. Freedom of education, of industry, of the Press, the right of reunion, of petition, of transit, and the guarantees that the accused has before the tribunals, all this will be scrupulously respected by the Executive.

The necessity of reorganizing the public Administration, and of lifting the country from the chaos of disorder into which it has been sunk by anarchy, calls for prompt, severe and energetic measures, but which do not in any way affect the political situation.

The Government will dictate in the economical and administrative branches such measures as are of the first necessity, and to this end may exercise some of the faculties reserved to Congress, or only those which, according to the Constitution, require the concurrence of that assembly.

The social reforms decreed at Vera Cruz, and which may be summed up in the nationalization of the property held in mortmain, freedom of religion, and the consequent independence between the civil and the spiritual power, are sanctioned by public opinion, have been the principal object of the struggle, and in place of being in conflict with the Constitution, are only the development of the germ which it contains.

The Government neither can nor should retrace its steps in the path of reforms, which are so conformable to the spirit of the age, and that are the only means of reanimating and invigorating a society almost annihilated by inveterate abuses and deep prejudices, and wasted by half a century of discord. The emancipation of the civil power, the liberty of conscience, and a respect for all beliefs, will assure peace, and will bring to the Republic new elements of riches and of prosperity.

The laws of reform are not, as has been charged in the spirit of party, in hostility to the religion professed by a majority of Mexicans; far from this, they give to the Church the most ample liberty; they leave it independent, that it may work in the hearts and the consciences of men; they separate it from the evil influence of politics, and they put an end to that fatal association of the two powers which has occasioned the scandal sometimes of the Government taking advantage of the name of religion to overthrow it, and at others of the clergy converted into an instrument of domination.

The Government is resolved to carry out the reforms that have been decreed, to establish them in the entire Republic, and to cause their benefits to be felt spreading out and descending from the highest grade of society down to the classes most unfortunate. It will endeavor to combine all the interests already created, arrange and simplify all the public debts in order to facilitate the acquisition of the Church property and to realize not only the destruction of the power that has kept the country in perpetual agitations, but also the restoration of public credit, the extinction or diminution of the public debt, the rehabilitation of the treasury, the capitalization of civil and military offices, the reduction of the yearly estimates and the greatest possible material improvements.

The Government, therefore, will follow as a programme the motto of the flag that has been victoriously borne throughout the entire Republic, "Constitution and Reform." It will not exercise a dictatorship, it will subject itself to the legal order; but it will reorganize the Administration, and in those cases that may be necessary, it will dictate legislative measures, accepting the responsibility that rests upon it of not resting inert, and of not contemplating impassibly the evils which afflict the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic call for immediate and especial attention.

The legitimate Government that has not ceased to exist for a single day, and that derives its legitimacy from the institutions of the country and the will of the people, cannot recognise, as a Government, the faction of Tacubaya, merely because the representatives of certain foreign Powers chose to treat with it as the Government of the country.

For this error of diplomacy, and the connivance which has been maintained with the usurping faction, the Republic cannot be responsible.

The Government will maintain its rights with moderation and with dignity. It will not provoke conflicts, and it protests before the world its sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with all nations, and to comply fully with all the international obligations which are imposed upon it by treaties and by public law. Believing that the Governments of some friendly nations have been badly informed with regard to the situation of affairs in Mexico, it will endeavor to have the truth made known to them, and, guided by a spirit of conciliation and of justice, it intends to arrange satisfactorily all pending questions by all possible means that are in practice among civilized nations for the maintenance of harmony and of concord between friendly peoples.

All causes of complaint will be heard, and all reclamations founded in justice will be promptly attended to; missions will be accredited abroad, and means of arbitration or mediation will be resorted to whenever other measures fail; but, however great is this spirit of conciliation, the country can rest assured that the Government will never carry it to the point of sacrificing our decorum as an independent and sovereign power.

Meanwhile that these arrangements are being accomplished by diplomatic means, the Government will assure to all strangers not only the guarantees that the Constitution authorizes to the inhabitants of the Republic, and the rights secured to them by treaties but also a fraternal hospitality, all kinds of necessary protection, security for persons and property and the free exercise of their religion.

The Government proposes not to make use of the right which it has to expel objectionable or intermeddling foreigners, except in cases of notorious character and of manifest public necessity, because it desires that so far as possible there shall be, before the law, no differences between foreigners and citizens. Among the public necessities which will occupy a preferential place is that of reëstablishing the reign of the law, of exercising strict justice, and not consenting longer to the impunity of great crimes.

We I would His Excellency the President desire to be able to consider the usurpers to-day conquered by the cause of legality, as simple political adversaries, in whom there might be respected sincere opinions and profound convictions. There might thus be conceded to them not only tolerance and oblivion but the same liberties and rights of which they wished to deprive the entire nation. But in these men who have proceeded without plan or policy, who have ensanguined the country, who have violated the laws, and who, in their delirium of tyranny, have stained themselves with acts of the most atrocious and barbarous character there cannot be seen merely a conquered political party. They have formed a band of thieves, covered by titles, calling themselves public functionaries; they arrogated power, but thought of nothing more than to satisfy a vile revenge and to gratify personal ambition.

While the various branches of the public administration are being examined for the purpose of their reorganization, there are discovered in all parts new iniquities, new crimes, and, necessary as it is to call things by their proper names, new robberies of every kind. From the assault in the light of open day, and the violation of the residence and the seals of a Foreign Representative, they have descended down to the perpetration of the most clandestine thefts and the vilest petty larcenies. When society awaits with eager longing the reëstablishment of morality, when the entire world execrates the assassins of Tacubaya, when foreign Powers demand the punishment of acts of vandalism committed in the name of religion, the Government, that to follow impulses of clemency should concede impunity to so great criminals, would stain itself with a species of complicity and would frustrate all the hopes of the nation. Justice, justice, is the cry of society, and justice alone can calm its anxiety. Neither His Excellency the President, nor his Ministers, will foster hatred or detestation. They will not stain themselves with reprisals nor with vengeance; but they have the duty resting upon them which cannot be put one side, of causing the laws to be observed, and that they shall reign in all their majesty and with all their severity.

The Government in this work of reparation, will leave the tribunals free to act with promptness and vigor, limiting in nothing their entire independence. The criminals shall be judged, but with all the guarantees that are authorized by the Constitution, and without suffering the outrages and oppressions which they took pleasure in inflicting upon all who committed the crime of considering, of feeling and deploring the evils of the country.

The competent judges will take cognizance of all cases of responsibility, the same as they consider day by day crimes of the common order, and the sentences that they pronounce shall be executed.

With regard to the injuries and losses originating sometimes with the police, sometimes with the armed force, and at others with the so-called Government authorities, the ordinary means of reclamation shall be facilities, and the tribunals shall be open to concede reparation.

The Government will occupy itself preferentially with the reorganization of the entire judicial power in conformity with the laws; and it has to make known to the country that the project has been rejected of creating a political and arbitrary jury for the offences of the reaction, because, in its respect for the law it has not wished to deprive anyone of the rights guaranteed under the Constitution, it has not wished to establish revolutionary tribunals, nor to give retroactive effect to its dispositions.

In fine, the Government, if it cannot fully carry them out, will at least initiate great reforms in the administration of justice, all of which shall tend to simplify it, and to render it expeditious and regular.

The trial by jury, that in a free country is the complement of political rights, will be established as an example in those places under the direct administration of the General Government. The abolition of judicial costs will be made effective, providing for those charged with the administration of justice to the greatest extent permitted by the condition of the treasury.

Entire freedom of education shall be established, leaving it to the family, the municipality, the State, the religious association. The Government, for its part, will procure the generalization of primary instruction, the improvement of the colleges in all the different professions, and there will merit all its care the schools of medicine, of agriculture, of the arts and sciences, of mining and of commerce, and the academies of fine arts; establishments which are found, some almost in ruins, and others totally destroyed by the government of rapine, which felt that its ruin would be found in the development of intelligence and the diffusion of knowledge.

The establishments of public utility having been secularized, there will be attended to also the education of females, giving to it the importance it merits for the influence it exercises upon society.

It is the duty of the Executive to strengthen the links that bind the Federal Union, and to aid the States towards the establishment of their interior regimen with that liberty and independence which is assured to them in the Federal compact. Respecting their Sovereignty in all that relates to their interior government, and believing that those who have struggled the most have done so to reconquer the liberties of all, it will ensure that the entire Republic shall enjoy from this time forward all the advantages of legal order. As responsible for the observance of the Constitution, it will resume the faculties which, under the regular order, belong to it alone, and which were delegated only in virtue of the circumstances. It will procure the establishment of peace in all parts.

It sees with pleasure in several States the restoration of the observance of their Constitutions. An equal advantage will be derived from the same course in the few remaining States where discretional powers still subsist; and in those States where the Constitution has not at any time been suspended, the constituent legislatures should be convened, and such measures adopted as may be required by existing necessities.

Whenever the public order shall be disturbed, the action of the Government of the Union shall be felt; and in the interior questions of the States it will support the legitimate powers, as in the case provided in article 116 of the Constitution.

The Government counts upon the States manifesting as much prudence in peace as they have displayed energy in war. Without this, the latter will have been born in vain.

There are some constitutional provisions which can hardly be complied with for the lack of the organic and secondary laws which should regulate them.

This deficiency may give rise to a want of confidence, doubt and alarm, and open wide the door for the exercise of arbitrary authority, making illusory the most precious rights.

Circumstances will indicate the cases in which the Executive will have to fill this void, in order to assure more and more the guarantee of individual rights.

An instance which demands immediate resolution is that of the liberty of the Press.

The Constitution declared this to be inviolable, and it imposed no other limits than those of respect for private life, for good morals and for the public peace; but, while it gave it the guarantee of a jury of fact and another of sentence, there is no law which organizes those juries or defines the offence and establishes the penalty.

The Government, that has not dictated a single repressive measure, that desires to keep step with public opinion, that sees in the Press one of the means most desirable and necessary for making that opinion known, that does not fear the censure of its acts, because, if well founded, it is desirous of availing itself of it, and which does not fear calumny where publicity and frank discussion enters into its system, will occupy itself in developing the constitutional provision by a provisional law which shall give the most ample guarantees to its antagonists on the field of political debate.

It believes that the abuses of the Press and their consequences are exaggerated by the enemies of free discussion and by those who pretend to be infallible.

It believes that its abuses have their corrective in the Press itself, and it is persuaded that with perfect liberty the Press may become the great element of civilization and of progress, and that its freedom is a matter of interest not only to the political rights of the community, but also to commerce, to industry, to labor, to capital, to science, and to literature.

In all that affects the interior organization of the Republic, and that is purely administrative, the Government will endeavor to combine order with entire freedom, from which alone true progress can result.

The interests of the Federal District, which have suffered so much under the brutal dominion of the usurpers, will not be indifferent to it.

Free from prejudices, it sees in this beautiful capital a focus of civilization. It considers teat without it the victory of legality would not be complete; and it sees in the demonstrations of sympathy which its inhabitants have showered upon the Liberal Army, and upon the depositaries of the executive power, a proof of the aid that will here be lent to democratic principles and the ideas of the reform.

Nor is it just that in this part of the Republic the citizens should be deprived of rights which are enjoyed in all other parts; nor is it proper or politic that the presence of the Government of the Union should be incompatible with the prosperity of the place where it resides.

The Government will at once place the citizens in ample liberty to elect their municipal officers, who for years past have been but little more than a Government commission. Those who may be elected by the people will without doubt establish great reforms, and the Government offers to them from the present moment all its cooperation to carry them to a successful issue. It is a source of regret that a new political organization cannot immediately be given to the District in conformity with its necessities, but so far as the administration of its affairs is concerned, no efforts will be spared to at once better its condition.

Dispositions have already been made to maintain, secularize and perfect all the establishments of instruction, of benevolence and of charity that exist here, and if it is not possible to fully conclude, there will at least be prepared before the meeting of Congress the basis of a political organization that shall be in accord with Constitutional principles, and above all, with that which establishes that all authority is derived from the people.

In the Department of the Interior, whatever may be the difficulties of the political situation, the Government will stimulate all those material improvements which are so indispensable to the development of our elements of prosperity and riches. Commerce, industry, agriculture and mining will receive the greatest protection, which consists in leaving them entirely free to increase, to develop to unite and to mutually aid each other, without those former errors of economy which have produced absurd rivalries among elements which should concur at the same time to the improvement of the national treasury and to the benefit of individuals.

The Government proposes to protect all useful enterprises, to stimulate the spirit of association, and to accomplish real improvements, although it may be but slowly; it considers as an obstacle to industry and to the opening of means of communication, the profusion of privileges that have been granted without foresight or proper guarantees, and that have only served as imaginary values passing from hand to hand depreciating in the market, even where they have not served for great abuses and enormous waste of the national resources. These privileges will therefore be revised, and those which are contrary to the liberal spirit of the Constitution, and that have not been fulfilled, and have only served as an obstacle to the actual realization of improvements, will be withdrawn.

The survey and laying out of the public lands is a necessary work that should be made productive to the Treasury, augment the number of proprietors, and emancipate the poorer class from that species of feudal and domestic servitude that has weighed upon them since the time when the "Conquistadores" made their *repartimientos* of Indians as if they were treating of so many heads of cattle.

It is now time to realize those projects of colonization which always heretofore have been dashed to pieces against the obstacles of religious intolerance, an arbitrary system of government, and a lack of respect for private rights.

The Government desires not alone to augment the number of the population, but also the production and consumption, the improvement and agriculture, the cultivation of more of our indigenous plants which would find value in the various markets of the world, and the acclimation of those that are exotic, but which in our varied climate would find lands adapted to their culture.

In all these useful enterprises the Government will not allow itself to be governed by a narrow spirit of mercantile speculation; it will not descend so low as to drive bargains, and it is persuaded that the policy of entire freedom, and the system of "letting alone" are the best means of facilitating great material improvements.

In the branch of national finances, nearly everything has to be done. The order, the economy, and the regularity that have been established under Constitutional rule, all have disappeared, invariably, upon the erection of Dictatorships.

Scandalous wastefulness has uniformly led to chaos and bankruptcy.

None was so ruinous as that created by the Plan of Tacubaya.

Everywhere it left confusion and disorder the most frightful, and it enveloped in the ruin of the Treasury that of the mortmain property. It is impossible to repair the injury caused by so much ignorance, so much improvidence, and so much violence. Only can there be placed a limit to the consequences of this disorder, by not accepting for the country the obligations which for the purpose of enslaving it those criminals wished to heap upon it. The nullity of all contracts made by the rebels was annulled Lathrop, D. D., JOHN M. MACFARLANE to Miss ANASTASIE ORANGE, all of this City.

VAN HISE—COOPER.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, W. H. VAN HISE, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE ANN COOPER, of Brooklyn, L. I.

WOODRUFF—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Wall, ALBERT C. WOODRUFF to ELEANOR, daughter of M. R. Berry, Esq.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.

Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

For the West.

THE BEST HORSE-POWER AND PORTABLE BURR-STONE MILL.

BENNET BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies! Imported Boots, made by Esta and other makers, at $1 50 and $2 a pair.

M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway,

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—GREGORY.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, in St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, JOHN GRAY FOSTER, of New-York, to HELEN, only daughter of O. H. Gregory, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MACFARLANE—ORANGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., JOHN M. MACFARLANE to Miss ANASTASIE ORANGE, all of this City.

VAN HISE—COOPER.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, W. H. VAN HISE, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE ANN COOPER, of Brooklyn, L. I.

WOODRUFF—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Wall, ALBERT C. WOODRUFF to ELEANOR, daughter of M. R. Berry, Esq.

DIED.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, of consumption, STEPHEN A. LAWRENCE, aged 32 years and 10 months.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Fourth Precinct Police, together with the Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, corner of James and Chatham sts.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, THOMAS CUMMING, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 8, at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

NEWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6 LIZZIE SUTTIE, second daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Newman, and grandchild of George Braid, aged 3 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of 3d-av. and 30th st, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VIGNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, CATHARINE, widow of the late Antoine Vignes, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 7th inst, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 218 7th-st.

WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, MARY ANN, daughter of James W. White, Justice of the Superior Court, and Rhoda E. White, in the 12th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 58 East 34th-st., on Friday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without other notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 5, SARAH ANN CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of Duncan P. Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, LOUISA, beloved daughter of Edwin C. and Mary A. Russell, aged 8 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 398 Cumberland st.

BLACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 5, URSULA BLACK, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the late Joseph Crowell, No. 149 Charles st. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J.

WOOD—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, MARY, widow of Thomas Wood, deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons, Aaron T., Daniel M., and William H. Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 276 Grand-st., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

SMALL.—On Monday, March 4, EDWARD J. SMALL, Counsellor-at-Law, eldest son of Wilson Small, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Bushwick-av., near Cook-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends will cross South 7th-st. Ferry, and take East New-York cars to Cook-st.

HUNT—In Westchester, at his residence, on Monday, March 4, LEVI HUNT, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, without further invitation.

PEDDIE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 3, Mrs. AGNES PEDDIE, widow of the late John Peddie, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton-st., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

YORK.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, Jan. 26, Mrs. EMILY C., wife of John P. York, and daughter of the late Robert M. Peacock, of Staten Island.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 161, March 6, 1861.

7, 6, 18, 60, 10, 35, 31, 38, 11, 22, 13, 4.

Class No. 163, March 6, 1861.

22, 67, 60, 3, 65, 51, 32, 47, 12, 10, 38, 64, 33, 68.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 6, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are undecided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILDROR'S COMPOUND COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Society, Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

Professor GALANI will read a paper on the *Geographical Importance of a United Italy.*

E. A. STANSBURY, Recording Secretary.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

DRS. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 823 Broadway, near 12th st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all

DRY GOODS.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER AGAINST GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor, Judge Leonard, (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861,)

THE RESIDUE

of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public

AT ONE-HALF THE COST

ON IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.

FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

800 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 62½c., $3, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.

800 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2, $3, $4, worth $8 to $12.

300 Ladies' Arab Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $20.

250 Ladies' Traveling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $6 50, $4 50 and $2 50—worth $10 to $16.

3,000 Yards Materials for suits, from 9c. to 35c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.

300 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $16 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $60.

800 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced.

400 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design, at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season.

A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy the attention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT SALE OF BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT, At No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 129 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE, ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
4,000 yards of FRENCH PENO CLOTH,
Reduced from 60c. to 35c.
BEST QUALITY ALL WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 40c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
300 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
No. 129 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES, 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE,
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS.
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO. No 473 Broadway,
will offer, THIS MORNING,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
below cost of importation,
several invoices of ELEGANT NEW SPRING SILKS.

W. R. BABCOCK,
(Late BABCOCK & POMEROY,)
NO. 526 BROADWAY.
New Spring stock imported expressly for Merchant Tailors and retail Clothiers Trade.
Newest styles Paris Cassimeres.
Newest styles English Cassimeres.
Newest styles French and English Coatings.
Extra Rich Paris Vestings.
Extra Rich Paris Marseilles Vestings.
Extra Rich English Vestings—various fabrics.
London Shrunk Drillings.
Paris Drillings—entirely new styles.
Satin de Chines and other fine Linings.
New styles American Cassimeres.
Together with Cloths, Doeskins, and Velvets, as usual.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
ALSO,
The desirable stock of the late firm of BABCOCK & POMEROY (dissolved by the death of Mr. G. A. Pomeroy) will be offered at very low prices, for cash or approved short paper.

R. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES;
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents. new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 8 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a handsome large room in a private house owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements; location west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Terms, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each per week. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits desiring a home in a family where they will be made comfortable, and at a reasonable price, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Do not call without references.

BOARDING—AT NO. 27 STUYVESANT-STREET, a continuation of Astor place—Two furnished rooms in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea.

BOARDING—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with board may be obtained at No. 126 West 21st-st. New-York. House with all the modern improvements.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three respectable young men, of steady habits, wishing a really comfortable and pleasant home, can be accommodated in a respectable private family on very favorable terms. Locality delightful and healthy, and within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry. References exchanged. Address NEWTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, OR WITHOUT board, by a gentleman (in the banking business, and aged 35) in a respectable and strictly private family. The house must be pleasantly located and neatly furnished and painted inside, and have bath, gas, &c. Very plain and wholesome fare will only be expected. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate. Also, a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, or with a French family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, from Massachusetts, in a private family, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c. The neighborhood must be good, and the family highly respectable.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,348 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodations for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 189 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 2d and 6th avs., and 8th to 24th sts. Address A. B. W., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for gentlemen and their families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH board; also a single room, at No. 54 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDROOM AND dressing-room, for one or two gentlemen, to let, without board. Inquire at No. 469 6th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN L. BOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set: usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $2.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Depôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 43 rooms, one 30 by 63, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 16 lots (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORY Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 15 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 1 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TO A SMALL, RESpectable family, the upper part of the brick cottage, No. 185 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., two floors, six rooms with water, a nice garden, with grape-vines, &c.; a family of three adults in lower part; rent only $180 per year. Apply on the premises from 10 to 1 o'clock only.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 56 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and basement No. 304 Williams-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic brick house, No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has extension room, 18x25, all the modern improvements and in complete order. Rent $1,150, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house No. 310 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square; modern improvements, and convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $600. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY HOUSE NO. 48 East 12th-st., 100 feet west of Broadway; also small stores on 12th-st., and rooms on Broadway; also the basement southwest corner of Broadway and 12th-st.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they need, would let three rooms to a family of not more than three persons; house new and in good order; rent $190; or would let a very pleasant office to a physician. No. 107 East 29th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LEASE.—THE PROPERTY NO. 62 CENTRE-st. to lease for a term of years. Present lease expires May 1, next. Apply to J. C. FISHER, from 10 to 12 A. M., No. 777 Broadway, second story, front room. None but principals treated with.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 45x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 126 and 128 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. BELATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, in first-rate order having been lately painted throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 23th-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, AT Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of Engineer on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON and Beecker sts., an entire second floor, conveniently subdivided and well lighted. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS No. 49 Wall-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ON 19th and 20th sts., from Avenue A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—A PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 26 Stanton-st., corner of Chrystie st., consisting of the whole first and third stories, back basement and under cellar, all in good order, with gas. Rent $330.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE TO LET.—A GOOD STAND FOR A Drug Store or Gents' Furnishing Goods. Inquire at the Office of the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND RENT taken in board. The house has Croton and gas fixtures complete, situated in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Address Box No. 2,506 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment house No. 7 Livingston-place, east side of Stuyvesant-square; carpets, &c., for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITable for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Sound Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story. also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Astoria to rent, containing nine rooms, exclusive of basement rooms, kitchen and cellar; is furnished with furnace and range, and supplied with gas; ground about one acre. Also, an unfurnished house, beautifully situated on the East River containing ten rooms. The grounds front 100 feet on the river and are nearly 400 feet deep; well stocked with choice pear trees; also, grape-vines in full bearing. Steamer *Mattano* makes five trips daily, (Sunday excepted) from foot of Fulton-st. Apply to H. WHITMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

TWO COTTAGES TO LET OR LEASE, UNFURNISHED—At Great Neck, L. I., 17 miles from the City, via steamer *Long Island* from foot of James-st.; carriage-house and stables, ice-house filled, for each cottage; one and a half and six acres of land commanding an extensive view of the East River, Long Island Sound, &c.; one mile from steamboat landing, fine drives, and views unsurpassed; rent $600 and $1,000; fine bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of R. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st. or of the subscriber, near the premises. E. L. TREDWELL.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Summit, New-Jersey, with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York and four minutes' walk from the depôt. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, ice-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete, for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Senradale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchant's Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly furnished, in 29th-st., near 5th av. The owner would retain a room, with board, if desired. The house will not be let for boarding. Address Box No. 2,174 Post-office giving name and residence.

TO LET—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT FURnished house, situated on Franklin-st., in the Village of Astoria. Inquire of EDWIN MILLS, Astoria.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE.—ANY PERSON WHO possesses a comfortable homestead of five to fifty acres, in good order, within twenty miles of this City, and who is willing to lease it, with or without the privilege of purchase, will find an excellent tenant by addressing FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office. He may continue to work the farm for the advertiser if a fair agreement can be made. The object is to procure a comfortable home from the actual owner without the chicanery of a land agent. A very accurate description of situation and buildings, and full description of house, &c., must be given by any applicant, as the advertiser must examine the premises, and has no time to waste on dishonest people. The advertiser will hire for a capable man and his family, who may want a good place, and can find one, with a homestead and farmer's house upon it. Any honest and industrious man may find a home for years, and gradually purchase a part of it if he chooses from the advertiser. Industry and integrity is what is wanted, and freedom from personal care.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the ferry, and families, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a large and comfortable house, (not a "splendid residence,") with from two to five acres of land, in good order and well improved, near Elizabeth, Newark, Bloomfield or Orange. Will hire for three years, or purchase at a fair but not fancy price. Land agents need not apply. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A HANDsomely furnished room, with gas, bath and fire, near Broadway, in a private family. Parties answering must be explicit in description of room price, and number in family. Best of reference required. Address L. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE, with an acre of ground, or a building site of same dimensions, within 15 miles of New-York, either in New-York or Westchester County; said ground to be pleasantly situated and not directly in a village. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, with modern improvements, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, for which will be given in exchange good farming land in Wisconsin or the Western part of the State. For further information, apply or address No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—A country house within 1½ hours of the City Hall, containing nine rooms besides the kitchen. Situation must be healthy and free from the suspicion of fever and ague. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND family, in all three adults. Brown-stone, moderate size above 20th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Rent $1,000 to $1,200; a first-class occupant. Address H. C. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED, for a first-class boarding house, with all the modern improvements, located below 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address P. S., No. 39 Division-place, Newark, N. J.

IN THE COUNTRY WANTED TO HIRE a small house, with from ten to twenty acres, convenient to the City, with privilege of purchasing or not. Address F. L., No. 35 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address, with particulars, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Families and single gentlemen can now engage rooms in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Gentlemen engaged in business in town will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A family consisting of mother, two daughters and child, in a pleasant, healthy location, on or near a village, where there is a church and good school, and about one hour's ride or less from New-York. If suited, may wish to engage for a year from 1st April, and could furnish their own rooms. Address, giving location and terms, GUARDIAN, Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,332 Post office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, TARred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM—FOR sale very cheap or to exchange for City property; one of the best and most desirable farms and country seats in the State, formerly belonging to Peter Livingston, consisting of eighty acres, seventy-five of which are under a high state of cultivation, lying between Binghamton and Owego, on the right bank of the Susquehannah River, which forms its southern boundary for nearly half a mile, traversed by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant one mile from Campville station from which there is constant and investment us telegraphic communication with New-York, eight hours distant from New-York by said Railroad, three trains daily; well stocked with apple, cherry and other fruit trees; locality healthy, no case of fever and ague ever known there. The buildings consist of dwelling-house, containing eleven rooms, all newly painted, papered, put in perfect order, and furnished throughout; carriage-house and stables, barns, sheds, wood-house, &c. The dwelling-house occupies one of the pleasantest sites in the country, being on high ground, affording a fine view for several miles down the Valley of the Susquehannah, and exhibiting a rural scene of unsurpassed beauty. To a person who desires to spend the whole or a portion of the year upon an excellent farm, in a perfectly healthy and delightful country, this property offers unsurpassed advantages. Price $4 500. Possession immediately if desired. Sold only because the business engagements of the undersigned prevent his enjoying it. Apply to MR. LIVINGSTON, No. 126 Broadway, third floor, back rooms or to his family, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near North Belleville, N. J.; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; there is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, sloping beautifully to the water's edge; the lawn will cut $100 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees; good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house; situation exceedingly rural and picturesque. Rent, partly furnished, $600; unfurnished, $500. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTtage FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ash and Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE.—For sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 8 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $800 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $20,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class country seat at Mamaroneck, three quarters of a mile from the depôt, 22 miles from this City; has every modern improvement, furnace, range, bath room &c.; new buildings, fine stable, &c.; nine acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn and graveled walks. For full particulars, apply to W. BAKER & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st., or STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.
N. B.—If not disposed of soon it will be sold at public auction, as the owner is going to Europe.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND one-third of an acre of land; the house is very convenient, has eleven rooms, and is finely shaded with elm and other trees; in the garden are plenty of fruit-bearing vines, trees and bushes; more land if desired. The location is on the main street of a village one hour from Jersey City by the New Jersey Central Railroad, where there are twelve churches and two of the best schools in the State; rent low; possession immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 838.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, five woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with tower, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits, fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chambers-st.; convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 649 6th-av., northwest corner of 38th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depot, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DESIRAbly located in the village of Astoria less than one hour from the City, and accessible at all hours; premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings all in good order, pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 55 and 58 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 63 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN COTTAGE AT YONkers, containing 13 rooms, 4 marble m

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Grantor, A. B. Wales, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sections.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Appanoose	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	18	40
Appanoose	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Appanoose	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	16	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	13	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	13	40
Nebraska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Nebraska	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Nebraska	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Nebraska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Including, in all, 1,062 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1860, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $3,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock is one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of egant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library, book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension-tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak diniug-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A small quantity of second-hand first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of an elegant rosewood parlor suite, elegant French plate suite, curtains and cornices, rosewood etagere, book-cases, centre tables &c.; rosewood bedstead, marble-top bureau, commodes, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, China dinner set, elegant glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant oil paintings, among which will be found the following fine warranted pictures, viz: "The Roman Charity," original, by Lorenzo di Credi; "Holy Family," (on copper,) original, by Guilio Romano; "Potiphar's Wife," (copper,) original, by Bronzino; "One of the Thieves Crucified," original, by Vanderwerf; "Holy Family," original, by Giacinto Corraza; warranted original as per certificates attached under seal of the Directors of the Bolognese Gallery. Also, fifteen exquisite sketches of Roman costume by Pellerire. Also, about thirty very fine Italian paintings, in richly carved and gilt Florentine frames, copied to order by the best modern artists for the present owners, from the celebrated originals of Raffaelle, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Guido, Rubens, Carlo Dolci and others; also several fine originals in Florentine and Italian scenery; also, two very fine original works, by Palizzi, views in Calabria, with cattle, goats, &c., just received from the artists and a figure piece by Bendelari; also, an invoice of French pictures just received, by H. Dumen, Schynon, Hasbrauck, Van Schilden, Guilliminet, Lagrange, Dumont, Lemoin, and an invoce of ancient and modern pictures to close invoices. Will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, as above, with catalogues.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Delaware-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm contains of 15 18.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a genteel boarding house in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, ISAAC C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 8th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of in part, as follows, viz: carved rosewood, and black-walnut parlor and library suites, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, centre and side tables, black walnut and rosewood hat stands and hall chairs, fancy side and card tables, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, divans, chairs, ottomans, &c., &c. Hair mattresses, mahogany bookcases, &c., &c.; also an invoice of fine quality silver plated ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 7, AT 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of top and no top buggies, rockaways, concord wagons, delivery wagons, &c.; elegant light road wagon, weighing 140 pounds; one do., weighing 120 pounds; shifting seat and shifting top wagons, &c., &c.; also a variety of double and single harnesses, blankets, robes, whips, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co, No 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods without reserve.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY, } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. F. S. DRISCOLL,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1861. N. H. FISH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO. F. S. DRISCOLL,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. W. WESTERFIELD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. C. HOUGHTON & CO., furniture dealers, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm to be settled by T. C. HOUGHTON, who continues the business at the old stand. T. C. HOUGHTON.
New-York, March 6, 1861. ALBERT KUNZE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN. CHAS. F. PARK.
New-York, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.
New-York, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT.
New-York, March 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next. Dated the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN E. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

FOR SALE—CATTLE.—PURE BREED JERsey cows, bulls and heifer calves; also, pure bred white Chester pigs and Chinese sheep, for sale. Apply to WILLIAM REDMOND, 43 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.
For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
50	Citizens' Bank	$25	20 Park Bank 100
25	Man. & Mer. Bk	100	40 North River Bk 50
20	Continental Bank	100	20 Howard Bank 100
40	Jersey City Ins.	50	40 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co. 100
10	Montauk Ins.	50	10 N. Y. Fire & M Ins. 100
24	Manhat'n Life Ins.	20	20 Brevoort Ins. 50
10	Commercial Ins.	100	50 Ch. & M. W. R. 90
40	Exchange Ins.	30	10 Col. Mer. Ins. 100
40	Hope Ins.	50	100 N. Y. and Erie RR. 100
40	Corn Exchange Ins.	50	10 Gt. West. Mar. Ins. 100
50	Am. Exchange Ins.	100	20 Resolute Ins 100
25	Standard Ins.	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins. 100

$6,000 St. Louis R'y cent. Anticipation Bonds.
$6,000 Lee County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds
$2,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York & Erie R. Assented Bds. of 1871.
$9,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st M'g. Bs.
$25,000 Texas and New-Orleans R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City and Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular sale on MONDAY, March 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Stanley and Richard Irvin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS
WANTED
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUST funds to loan on first class City real estate, below 60th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount. T. & F. FOWLER, No. 24 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Ootheut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY.	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDER'K H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 fet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Roots & Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Bow, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., would purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by habits of youth, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage as to the exact condition of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. Dodge, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten 3-cent stamps.

NEW STYLE IN BUD.—REPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently, with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years devoted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
STEAM LUMBER-MILL
AND
LUMBER YARD
At foot of West 19th st. New-York.

The yard includes the block bounded by 18th and 19th sts., 11th-av. and North River. The mill is one of the most complete of its kind in the United States; has four planing machines, and complete machinery for scroll and circular sawing, resawing and turning in all their branches. The engine is nearly new, and rated at 30 horse power.

There is a good brick stable for 12 horses. Also an office, lumber-sheds, &c., on the premises, and in short the mill and yard are fitted with every convenience and adaptation for the business, and the location is not surpassed by any in the City. Premises are held under a long lease.

For price, terms, &c., inquire of the Assignees, PLATT ADAMS, at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, or C. N. WIXOM, on the premises.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED to purchase, a neat drug business, in a good neighborhood, with dwelling also, or good lease of the same. The lowest terms and particulars sent to Mr. E. L. LINDSAY, No. 173 Gates-av., Brooklyn, corner Hunterfield, will be attended to. N. B.—A very genteel, snug dwelling and garden for sale; suitable for a physician, as the neighborhood is respectable and populous. May be bargained for by applying as above.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE—Location down town, with small engine, saws, horse and wagon, &c., complete; long established and making money; will be sold cheap for cash. Address PACKING-BOX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A small milk and grocery store, doing a good business. Sold because the owner takes another place. Apply at No. 34 Park-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO PAPER MAKERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—Wanted, for net cash, 160 reams white-wove, flat-size, 20x24, weight 18 to 20 pounds; must be well-sized and calendered. Send samples, with prices, to WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 438 Canal st., New-York.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. O. W. MORRIS will read a paper on *Consanguineous Marriages*. The public are invited to attend.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

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TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

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Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

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Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

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The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
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AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO.
D. LIGGS Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the people change that instrument by express provision. Whatever departure Mr. LINCOLN has made from his party platform should be taken as an act of patriotism and not as an act of infidelity. If he understood him, Mr. LINCOLN had sunk the partisan in the patriot, and was entitled for this to the thanks of all conservative men. He did not want it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or in any contingency that he and the President would be associated. He expected to oppose his Administration on those great principles which separated the parties in former times. But on questions looking to the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, and the settlement of the subject of Slavery by amendmen's to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he was with him. He believed he had put a proper construction on these points of the Inaugural. He believed the President is going to live up to it. He would not surrender this opinion until there should be reasons to change it. The Union cannot be preserved by war, cannot be maintained by blood. It can only be done by peaceful means, and future difficulties can be prevented only by constitutional amendments to settle the Slavery question by express provisions. These two remedies are clearly marked out by the President in his Inaugural. He would ask the Administration to live up to the line of policy here indicated. So far from taking any political advantage, he would commend the act as one of high patriotism, while he dissented from the President, and would maintain his own opposition on all other questions.

Mr. CLINGMAN, in reply, said on the main points of the Inaugural there was no obscurity at all, for the President says: "I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in *all the States*." Can anything be more explicit than that? How does the President execute the laws in Virginia and Pennsylvania? Occupy the forts and arsenals and collect the duties? This is what he says he will do in all the States. But the Senator from Illinois says if the people will not give him the power, then he cannot do it. How stands the case? The President has control of 15,000 men. In the course of a few weeks one-half of them could be concentrated. Would he not feel bound to use the Army and Navy to retake Fort Moultrie. The language implies this—the President regards the taking of the forts and arsenals as insurrectionary and revolutionary; and to make the matter more specific, he says: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts." It is true he says, "beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using force against or among the people anywhere." But what does that mean? It means that the President will not use force on obedient men. He would not do this in the District of Columbia. But he means to compel everybody to obedience. The Senator from Illinois knows very well the States which have seceded claim the right to occupy the forts, but the President says he will compel them to pay taxes, etc. If they submit, of course there will be no bloodshed. He (CLINGMAN) might, with as much propriety, say to the Senator from Illinois, I intend to take and occupy your house, but I will use no force or violence if you submit. Now, the Seceding States regard their right to the forts as dear to them as a man to his own house, and don't agree to be turned out. He would not, however, argue these points. Every Senator could consider them as well as he could. The Senator from Illinois says the President is willing to acquiesce in the amendments to the Constitution, and in the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that he did not say Mr. LINCOLN would acquiesce, but that Mr. LINCOLN would have no objection to the people amending the Constitution.

Mr. CLINGMAN rejoining—The only effect is that LINCOLN will not interfere to prevent the people from amending the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS—He has declared he is in favor of the people doing it.

Mr. CLINGMAN resuming, asked how long would it take for them to amend the Constitution. He believed it took several years at the commencement of this century, and did any man suppose such amendments could be made during the term of this Administration? But here was a pressing emergency. As to the proposed amendment recently passed by Congress, would it be satisfactory to the South. The Senator from Illinois made a strong statement just before the close of Congress, while referring to the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) and the Republican Party. He (CLINGMAN) regarded it as forcible and true, for the Senator always spoke with great force and effect. That Senator, on the occasion referred to, said: "You offer to amend the Constitution by declaring that no amendment shall be made empowering Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States. If you had exhausted your ingenuity for increasing the apprehensions and inflaming the passions of the South with a view of driving them into revolution, there was none better calculated to produce this result than this one to amend the Constitution, rejecting all others which were infinitely more important to the Slave-holding States." The Senator from Illinois, as the effect of this language, says to the President, by coming out for this amendment, and rejecting all others, you are inflaming the passions of the South and increasing their apprehensions. If so, is that a pacific policy?

Mr. DOUGLAS would say now, if Mr. LINCOLN had declared for that amendment alone, and against all others, he would have showed that he was not willing to give security to the South. He says he would not recommend it, but inasmuch as another portion of the Inaugural covers the whole point, and would give an express provision where there is none, he takes himself out of the category. Inasmuch as the President covers the whole question in dispute, he is not liable to the objection.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said if the President had put himself on safe ground, he would, like the Senator from Illinois, explain what he thinks will be the effect on the Southern mind in consequence of Congress having refused any and every other amendment except the one the Senator said would inflame the Southern mind, and then treated with utter contempt what is called the "Peace Conference proposition." Then what is called the "Crittenden amendment" received only 19 votes in this body, which in the contemplation of law has 68 Senators on this floor—(he meant according to the Senator's construction,) while the amendment which was to inflame the Southern mind received 24 out of 68 votes. The miserable concession that Slavery shall not be abolished in the Slave States received only 24 votes, and three-fourths of these Southern men and sound Northern Democrats, and some not so sound.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked he was still apprehensive that the rejection of the Crittenden and other amendments would have an unfavorable effect upon the Southern mind. He regretted that a provision covering them could not be secured. He, however, thought the assurances in the Inaugural went far to restore confidence on that point. As to the Crittenden proposition receiving only 19 out of 68 votes, while it is true the latter number is in the contemplation of the law, a large portion of the Senators were absent. He did not hesitate to say if they had been present the vote would have been larger, for Messrs. DAVIS and TOOMBS, with others, were in favor of them. The proposed amendment adopted received two-thirds of those present, and it would have been much larger if all had been present on that occasion.

Mr. CLINGMAN resuming, said Mr. LINCOLN recognizes one amendment and none other. This silence is significant. He knew that the Crittenden amendment has attracted more attention than any other, and that some of the State Legislatures planted themselves on it as an ultimatum. When Mr. LINCOLN recommends but one amendment and not others, that is significant. He has ignored every amendment likely to give peace—not only the Crittenden, but the Peace Conference proposition, the latter got up and paraded here with great pomp. None of these things is recommended by Mr. LINCOLN. Therefore he (CLINGMAN,) said the inaugural is liable to the construction Mr. DOUGLAS placed on Mr. SEWARD's remarks. Suppose the Crittenden proposition had received more than 24 votes. The Senator from Illinois knew it could not have received two-thirds of the Senate. The practical question is shall we have an effort to take the forts and a collision, and an attempt to collect the revenue or not. It will not do to wait two or four years for a Convention to amend the Constitution. If the President goes the power in the way he mentions, we must have war. If he were a friend of the President, he would advise him to withdraw the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens. The only effect of keeping them there is to irritate the Southern States. Will they allow this condition of things to continue until Congress can be called together? He thought not. The best policy was to withdraw the troops and leave the rest to negotiation.

Mr. DIXON moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. WIGFALL hoped not. While there seemed to be a mere imaginary difficulty in the country, the Inaugural had better be discussed. He desired to say a few words himself.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 against 12, went into Executive session, and when the doors were again opened adjourned.

MR. BUCHANAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, March 6.

Ex-President BUCHANAN left here this morning for home, escorted by the Baltimore City Guards. The turn out was very fine.

MR. BUCHANAN AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, March 6.

Mr. BUCHANAN was received, this afternoon, by a large concourse of people. There was a fine display of military, and the civil and military procession was several squares in length. The arrival of the special train was greeted by a national salute and the ringing of bells. Mr. BUCHANAN was accompanied by Miss HARRIET LANE, Miss HETTY PARKER, the Mayor and City Councils, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and a large delegation from the country. On the procession reaching Centre Square, an immense crowd was found to be collected.

Mr. PARSON then on behalf of the Baltimore City Guards, handed Mr. BUCHANAN over to Mayor SANDERSON, who welcomed him.

Mr. BUCHANAN responded substantially as follows:

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

"OLD NEIGHBORS, FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not language to express the feelings which swell my heart on this occasion, but I do most cordially THANK you for this demonstration of personal kindness to an old man who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say, that having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live, to die, and to be buried. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers, my friends and neighbors, in good old Lancaster; and although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, and fostered and cherished me through many long years. All these have passed away, and I stand before you today as a man living in the second generation. I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise, sink and are forgotten, but the kindness of the pest generation to me, now so conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten. I come home to pass the remainder of my days among you as a good citizen, a faithful friend and adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor to the widows and the fatherless. All my political aspirations have departed. All I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history. If I have done aught to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon. I close by repeating a sentiment dear to my heart: God grant that the Constitution and Union shall be perpetual, and continue a shield and protection to ourselves and our children forever."

Mr. BUCHANAN retired amid enthusiastic applause. He then resumed his carriage, and was escorted to Wheatland.

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, March 5.

The Southern Congress reassembled to-day.

The open proceedings were unimportant.

The Congress has been in secret session most of the day, and to-night is again in secret session.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address is regarded here as a virtual declaration of war against the seceded States.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, March 6.

In the Congress to-day it was resolved, on motion of Mr. CURRY, that the Judiciary Committee is instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except owned by persons emigrating thence for settlement and residence.

Congress went into secret session.

While in secret session, the Congress confirmed JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, as Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. ELMORE, of Mississippi, who declined the office.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The Convention to-day debated the resolutions of instruction to the Committee on Federal Relations offered yesterday, and adjourned, on motion of Mr. CARLISLE, who desires to speak to-morrow.

The report of the Peace Commissioners was received.

Several series of resolutions of a secession, anti-secession and anti-coercion character were referred.

The Special Committee on that subject reported that, in their opinion, there has been no movement of armed men by the Federal Government, indicating the purpose of attack or coercion.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 6.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Various resolutions declining coöperation with Georgia were referred to the Committee of Seven, appointed yesterday to report upon the communication of Commissioner GLENN.

Resolutions in reference to coercion, secession and the coöperation of the Border, Free and Slave States, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Among the resolutions was one by Gov. STEWART, that no overt act has been committed by the Federal Government to justify either nullification, secession or revolution; also, one by Judge ORR, that we have the best Government in the world, and intend to keep it.

Resolutions looking to the amendment of the State Constitution were tabled.

A resolution to refer the President's Inaugural Address to the Committee of the Whole was, after debate, withdrawn.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Among the resolutions offered in the Convention this morning, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, was one moving that a Convention be called of all the Southern States, not the seceded States, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of April; another providing for such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall secure to all the States equal rights in the Union; another declaring that no reason existed why Missouri should secede, and that it would be highly injurious to do so; another declaring that States having once bound themselves together could not dissever their connection at pleasure; another recommending Missouri to adopt a policy according to her true interests, and use every effort to maintain unbroken the Union of the States.

Col. DONIPHAN offered a resolution declaring that any attempt at coercion by the Federal Government would inevitably result in civil war and military despotism.

TEXAS FOR SECESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 6.

Texas has ratified the Ordinance of Secession by 40,000 to 45,000 majority.

It is reported that Gen. HOUSTON resigns the Governorship of Texas.

THE INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 6.

This city, heretofore strongly Union, has since the reception of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural, quite reversed its political sentiments. Citizens consider it a declaration of war; and prominent men, hitherto Union, have advised members of the Convention to go for the Secession Ordinance forthwith.

THE INAUGURAL IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 6.

At Lansing, on the receipt of the Inaugural of President LINCOLN yesterday, the Legislature took a recess to hear it read, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the sentiments enunciated.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS TO BE RELIEVED.

THE EMPIRE CITY CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT—LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS ON BOARD.

The unexpected turn of affairs in the Texas Department, by which all or nearly all of the troops have been suddenly discharged from service by the treacherous surrender of the various military posts in that State, has devolved on the War Department the necessity of promptly furnishing them with the means of subsistence, and, if required, with conveyance to more Northern posts. From the best information that can be gathered, it is with this view that the steamer *Empire City* has been chartered, and during the week she has been receiving on board large quantities of army stores, sufficient for the subsistence of two or three thousand men, which, with the necessary coal for the outward and return trip, has loaded that vessel nearly to the water ways.

The rumor that she was to be dispatched for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter is, of course, absurd, since with such a draft of water—about seventeen feet—it would be impossible for her to cross Charleston bar. The statement—which is supposed to be derived from sources likely to be informed of army movements—that she is going to Texas, is no doubt the correct one. Loaded as deep as she can swim, her movements will necessarily be slow, and full two weeks should be allowed for her to reach her destiny at Indianola or Brazos. The agents of the steamer were naturally uncommunicative. The above statement, however, we believe worthy of credence.

The United States military force in the State of Texas consists of thirty-seven companies—twenty-two infantry, five artillery, and ten cavalry. Twenty companies were on the Rio Grande—fifteen infantry and five artillery. The other seventeen companies, cavalry and infantry, were stationed in the interior, from Camp Cooper, Phanton Hill, in the northern part of the State, down south as far as San Antonio, and Fort Inge, near Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande. At the post at Brownsville there were two companies of artillery. The numerical strength of this force is about 2,500 men.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

The new Commander of the steam gunboat *Mohawk*, vice MAFFIT, reported for duty on Tuesday.

The U. S. store-ship *Supply* was put formally in commission at the Brooklyn Yard at noon yesterday, and will sail on Monday, or perhaps sooner, with stores and provisions for the Home Squadron. Letters, papers and parcels for the different vessels of the fleet, may be sent to the Lyceum for two or three days more.

There is a very serious difficulty becoming apparent in the management of affairs in the Army and Navy of the United States. In view of recent newspaper articles, it may not be easy to realize the fact that the entire resignations in both these branches of the public service amount to only a little more than *one-eighth* of all the Southern officers on the army and navy registers. There are still 802 gentlemen of Southern origin in Government pay and doing duty, while only 127, all told, have resigned. Now, those Southern officers who do not allow latitudinal considerations to influence their action, begin to complain that the "powers that be" seem disposed to act suspiciously towards them—to deprive them of privileges and marks of confidence to which their rank and term of service entitle them. Many will resign under the pressure of this erroneous idea. It may be well to say, however, that the black sheep, still in the service are known.

On Monday and yesterday detachments of United States recruits arrived here from provincial offices, and were immediately put on Governor's Island. The different rendezvous in the City also sent over several squads, which will considerably reinforce the garrison. There are more soldiers of the line now in the Department of the East than there have been at any time since the organization of the army of the United States.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which left this port for Florida and Texas lately, is expected to return here by the 10th inst. She will have on board such soldiers from the Texas Regiments as may not be required at the forts of Tortugas, Taylor and others. Adjutant-Gen. PORTER will come here with the troops.

Capt. WALKE read his defence before the Court-Martial yesterday. It is, in substance, the same as the evidence which was adduced in his favor. The proceedings of the Court go to Washington for confirmation to-day.

The "off-duty men" of the marine garrison, with squads of sailors from the different vessels at the Navy-yard, and nearly all the officers of the station in full uniform, attended the funeral obsequies of Lieut. SPRDDEN, from the Naval Hospital. Lieut. SPRDDEN entered the service in November, 1848, and is credited with five years and nine months' sea service, and two years shore duty. He was two years and five months unemployed. He was a native of Maryland, and is sincerely regretted.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4, 1861.

President LINCOLN is in the White House. You will have received his Inaugural before this reaches you. It is all that the occasion required—worthy of a Republican President and of the American people.

For all the reproach and contumely of the last ten weeks I am rewarded; first, in the conviction that I have done something to avert civil war, and to hold Border States in the Union; second, that my views are indorsed (though grudgingly) by Congress; and third, that the Inaugural vindicates the course of the *Evening Journal*.

The throng in front of the Capitol was immense, and yet the President's voice was so strong and clear that he was heard distinctly. The cheers went up loud and long.

After he commenced delivering his Inaugural I withdrew, and passing north on Capitol Hill, saw Gens. SCOTT and WOOL, in full uniform, standing by their Battery—the Battery memorable for its prowess in Mexico. I could not resist the impulse to present myself to those distinguished veterans, the heroes of so many battles and so many victories. They received me cordially, Gen. SCOTT inquiring how the Inauguration was going on? I replied, "It is a success," upon which the Old Hero raised his arms and exclaimed, "God be praised! God in His goodness be praised!"

In leaving these scarred and seamed Veterans, my mind went back to the long interval and striking events which have occurred since 1812, when I *first* saw them;—Gen. SCOTT a Major of Artillery, and Gen. WOOL a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, both alert, active, buoyant young men—Gen. SCOTT tall and erect, but remarkably slender in form, with flowing flaxen hair. Nearly half a century has passed. They have fought through all the wars of their country, terminating them all gloriously. They are spared for a severer trial of courage and patriotism unless Heaven, in its wisdom and mercy, averts the threatened dangers.

T. W.

THE EVACUATION OF THE ALAMO.

From the San Antonio Express, Feb. 19.

The reality of all the sham, farce and incipient tragedy of Saturday did not develop itself until the evacuation of the United States troops, which took place about 4 o'clock P. M.

A large concourse of citizens had collected to bid the troops good-bye, and when the two companies under the command of Major SMITH and Capt. KING marched out with colors flying and band playing the national airs, and the old bullet-riddled and war-stained banner of the Eighth Regiment floating in the breeze, there was a most profound sensation amongst the people—strong men wept and hung their heads in shame. We have never seen so much feeling evinced on any occasion. The people cheered the troops all along the streets, and many followed them to the head of the San Pedro, where they encamped.

After this scene had passed off our city settled down into a sullen gloom.

Our citizens feel humiliated and sorrowful, and there are few men who can trust their eyes in their neighbor's face. And is there an American, we ask, who would not feel humiliated thus to see the glory of his country departing?

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Mercantile Intelligence from St. Thomas—Failure of Peniston & Co.

By an arrival, yesterday morning, we have intelligence from St. Thomas (W. I.) to Feb. 14.

The suspension of Messrs. J. F. PENISTON & Co., who have been for so many years established in this island, has excited the sympathy of all the leading merchants. It is said to have been caused by the unsettled state of affairs in the United States.

There has been no change in the Breadstuff market.

Considerable animation has been felt in the freighting market. The following charters have been made: Brigs *Onward*, Ponce, to New-York, full 40c., sugar; *John Shaw*, Arroyo, to do. do. do.; schr. *Seguin*, do., for Boston, full $2, molasses; brigs *J. M. Newhall*, Arroyo, to New-York, 40c., sugar, molasses $3; *Julia E. Arey*, do. do., 40c., sugar; *Elizabeth*, from Naguabo, for do., 40c., do.; schrs. *Abbey E. Willard*, Arroyo, to New-York, 40c., do.; *Kate Walker*, do. do. do.; brig *Josiah Tex*, do. do. 37½c., $3 for molasses; schr. *Shekeas*, from St. Croix, for Boston, 35c. sugar, $3 for rum; brigs *Arabella*, to go for lumber at $22 cash; *Colonist*, do. do., $22 cash; *Antelope*, St. Domingo City, for Hamburg, at £3 for mahogany and £2 10s. for lignumvitæ.

EXCHANGE.—London, 90 days, 4 92½; Paris, 90 days, 5.05; New-York, 60 days, par@1 dis.

SEIZURE OF A SLAVER AT PORT AU PRINCE.

The brig *Isabel Beurman* arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, having left that place on Feb. 10. She reports the seizure at Port au Prince of the bark *William*, of New-Orleans, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gentle zephyrs of Spring, when sandwiched between hyperborean blasts of wind and dust—as they have been during the last few days—do not regulate the vocal organs with that nicety which singers admire and cultivate. To this circumstance we owe the fact that there was no performance at the Academy last evening. It was discovered during yesterday that one of the principal artists who was to have sung in "Polluto" would unquestionably be unable to make his appearance. The announcements were consequently changed, and "Martha" was to have been substituted. Towards evening it was ascertained that two more of the company were "down," and so "Martha" became impossible. A general postponement was, therefore, inevitable.

The next performance will take place on Friday, when, by very general request, VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be played for the last time. At the Matinee on the following day, Miss KELLOGG will assume her second *rôle*, that of *Linda*, in the opera of "Linda di Chamounix." A varied and excellent bill is provided for Saturday evening's entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy.

ALBANY [CONCERT.—Miss HINKLEY will give her first concert before her fellow-townsfolk of Albany to-night. Her recent success in New-York would insure for her the kindliest appreciation of the good people of the State Capital, even if the programme were not as good as it is.

The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Tuesday, March 5.

A meeting of the Committee of men and others from the country, numbering about 250, and representing 24 counties, was held here last night, and a series of resolutions were adopted expressing the utmost confidence in Gen. POMEROY and the other members of the General Committee, fully indorsing the system of distribution adopted by them, and recommending all monies and supplies for the relief of Kansas to be sent to them. They regret that conflicting statements have been sent from Leavenworth, as they consider that it may have a tendency to stop the supplies which are yet so urgently needed, and closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that instead of gross exaggerations being chargeable to Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY, the misrepresentations are justly attributable to the authors of the recent dispatches sent from Leavenworth.

We have also the proceedings of a mass meeting at Jefferson County, also indorsing Gen. POMEROY and the Committee, and denouncing the action of some of the citizens of Leavenworth, who have endeavored to stop the supplies, as they state, by misrepresentations of a gross character.

Forty two tons of provisions were shipped, on Saturday, for Wyandott and Topeka, at both of which places full supplies will hereafter be kept; and thirty tons more were sent yesterday and to-day to the same points. The establishment of these depôts will be a great convenience to the settlers in the southern and western parts of Kansas. One hundred and ninety-five orders were received yesterday, and until 9 o'clock this morning, drawn by different local Committees on the General Committee. The rush for a few days has been tremendous as the settlers wish to get their crops, and must have supplies and seed in order to do so. But little seed wheat, compared to the wants of the country, has so far been received, and it has to be distributed in very small quantities.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Business in California—The Armament of the State—Military Movements—The Senatorial Question—The Latest from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, March 6.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 19—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 18th, ship *Skylark*, New-York. Spoken by *Skylark*, Oct. 30, lat. 4 degrees north, long. 28° west, the ship *Syren*, from Boston for San Francisco. At the same time the saw another ship, supposed to be the *Lookout*, from New-York for San Francisco. Sailed, on the 19th, ship *Moonlight*, for Hong Kong, taking 140,000 feet of lumber, 5,000 flasks quicksilver, and $157,000 in gold and silver, and 400 deceased Chinamen's remains.

The ship *Aurora*, beating out of the harbor on the 16th, drifted on Blossom Rock, and remained there some hours. She has returned to the harbor, and proving not to be damaged, will soon sail for England with a cargo of grain undisturbed. She had a narrow escape of being a complete loss.

There is a moderate business doing by jobbers thus far. This week the market is perhaps less active than during the past week, and prices are without change, except in domestic produce. There have been sales of 50 000 sacks of Wheat, for export, at $1 90@$1 95, with some as high as $2. Money is buoyant to-day at 1@1½ ₰ cent. To-morrow's treasure shipment will be light.

During the present week Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor, has been occupied for the first time by United States troops.

The Supreme Court, in the case of FREMONT *vs.* FLORENS, has decided that the holder of United States patents and lands under the Mexican Grant possesses all the precious metals contained in the lands.

The Governor sent to the Legislature the number of fire-arms in possession of the State, being between 400 and 500 muskets, shot-guns and rifles, generally out of repair.

From all parts of the State favorable accounts are received of the planting operations this season. The breadth of land sown in wheat being much greater than last year.

The Legislature has done nothing important this week on the Senatorial question. An alliance has been formed between the Breckinridge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats. Fifty-five of those Fusionists met in caucus in Sacramento last evening. They were three less than a majority of the Legislature, which has in both houses 115 members. This fusion movement is in favor of DENVER, and his friends expect a material increase to the fusion Democratic strength. It is apparently about an even chance that no election can take place this session, as after nominating a Breckinridge-Douglas candidate, and an opposition Douglas-Republican candidate, there is danger that one coalition party will have a majority of the Senate, and the other a majority of the Assembly, so that no joint Convention can be called.

The Pony Express dates, received from the Atlantic States, *via* Fort Kearney, are to the 5th of February, with gloomy news on the Union question.

All classes of people in San Francisco will join in a Union celebration on the 22d. Business will be generally suspended.

The steamer *Panama*, from the North, brings Victoria dates to the 9th of February, and Oregon to the 14th.

The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 6th of February.

The price of Crown lands is to be reduced to 4s. 2d. per acre.

There had been serious troubles at the Rock Creek mines about the collection of duties.

At the Similkameen Mines provisions were scarce and the weather very cold.

The news from Oregon is of very little importance. Gold has been discovered in the Spokan country.

The Indian disturbances previously referred to prove to be nothing more than a few petty thefts.

On the 16th the bark *Comet* arrived from the Sandwich Islands. Her advices are to the 4th inst., only four days later than previous advices.

The *Polynesian* says that the sugar crop is just beginning to come in from Hawaii and Kawii. It notices the sale of 15,000 packages best quality, for shipment, at 6¾c. Molasses is beginning to come in in great quantity. Sales of small lots at 20c @23c.

The census of 1860 shows a decrease of the native population since 1853 of 3,935, and an increase of foreign population of 5,098.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, March 5.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived to-day on time.

Col. HALL and Mr. STEWART, contractors on the route came in with it. They report business in New-Mexico as extremely dull. They say that hereafter the regular trips of this mail will be made, as the dangers from Indians are not now apprehended. They report extremely cold weather in Santa Fé, and that more snow had fallen than was ever known before.

Large numbers of Indians were seen at Fort Wise, but were entirely friendly.

Col. LORING, of the United States Army, who is to take command of the Department of New-Mexico, and DAVID V. WHITING, Postmaster at Santa Fé, are now here, and will leave by next Friday's mail.

There is no other news of interest.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' SALARIES—APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR IN THE FREE ACADEMY AND THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF LIBRARY.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

The Committee on Teachers, to whom was referred the duty of preparing a tariff of salaries for teachers in the Ward and Primary Schools, presented a report making important changes in the principle on which such salaries have heretofore been based.

After stating the necessity of some change in the system at present in force, to remedy the inequality now existing, and to secure greater uniformity in the expenditures, the report sums up by recommending the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the maximum salaries which shall be paid to Principals and Vice-Principals, in Schools not provided for in the preceding resolution, shall be as follows, viz.:

Principals of Male Grammar Schools	$1,500
Principals of Female Grammar Schools	750
Principals of Primary Schools or Departments	600
Vice Principals of Male Grammer Schools	1,100
Vice-Principals of Female Grammar Schools	550
Vice-Principals of Primary Schools or Departments	400

And that there be no other salary allowed in any Department which shall be as great as that of Vice-Principal.

Resolved, That the salaries of assistant teachers in any Ward shall not exceed a fund equal to $12 94 per pupil for male grammar scholars, $10 10 per pupil for female grammar scholars, and $5 37 for primary scholars, of the sworn average of the previous year; except that on an increase of attendance in any Ward, and on application from the Trustees of said Ward, accompanied by an affirmation of the principal or principals, in the same form as that of the annual report of average attendance, and showing an increase for the preceding thirty days over the corresponding period of the previous year, the Board of Education may allow such additional appropriation as may, in their judgment, be necessary.

Resolved, That in all Grammar Departments in which the average attendance of the previous year shall not exceed 120 and in all Primaries in which said average shall not exceed 240, there shall be no allowance for salary of Vice-Principal.

Resolved, That the following Primaries, to wit: Nos. 1, 2, 7, 19, 21, and 25, be allowed *one* Principal and *one* Vice-Principal each, instead of *two* of each grade, as they have at present.

Resolved, That the Schools now known as Ward Schools Nos. 25 and 27, be considered as Primary Schools.

Resolved, That the amount of salaries now paid to Colored Schools, to Ward Schools Nos. 31 and 52, and to teachers of special subjects in the different Wards, be not increased without the consent of this Board.

Resolved, That the above resolutions take effect from and after May 1, 1861, and that no increase of salary be allowed until that date.

The report was made the special order for the next meeting, a resolution having been adopted that no salaries should be increased meantime.

The resignation of Prof. Glaubensklee, of the Free Academy, was accepted, and Tutor Adolphe Werner was appointed acting Professor in his place until the further action of the Board.

The special order was then taken up, being the report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, in favor of the erection of a fire-proof library to the Academy building.

Considerable discussion ensued, relative to the expense of the building, the proper plans to be adopted, &c., pending which, the hour of 6 o'clock arrived, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

MEN AT WORK IN EVERY WARD.

Yesterday the new contractor for cleaning the streets, had so far completed his arrangements that he had a number of men at work in every Ward in the City. His office, which, by an understanding with the Comptroller, is, temporarily, in the upper part of the Fire Engine building, in the Park, was crowded with applicants for work. Mr. HACKLEY says all the appliances, boats &c., necessary to the progress of the work will be continued, as when employed by the City until he can have boats built to suit him, and until his work is thoroughly systematized. Most of the work of removing filth from the streets is now done in the lower Wards and on the east side of the City, as those are in the worst condition. The dust yesterday was stirred by the wind, and was very annoying.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A GENTLEMAN FROM STATEN ISLAND AMONG THE PETER FUNKS.

Mr. William Houseman, of Staten Island, appeared in the Mayor's Office, yesterday, and complained that he had been swindled by some Peter Funk, at No. 100 Broadway. He stated that he came up to the City for the purpose of purchasing iron, and passing up Broadway was induced to enter the mock auction shop by the very low prices at which watches were being sold. Nevertheless he did not bid readily, and one of the Funks, fearing they might lose him, pretended to be anxious to purchase—represented to Mr. Houseman that he was $8 short of the purchase money, and that if he would oblige him with that amount he would return it and pay for the use of it as soon as he obtained the watch. Houseman let him have the money, and when the watch had been sold, he discovered that he could not get it back again, after a great deal of talk to settle the matter, they agreed to sell the watch again for the benefit of Mr. Houseman. It was sold, and Mr. Houseman received $3 of he $8 he had so incautiously loaned. Whereupon he discovered that he had been swindled, and went and made his complaint. The matter will be attended to to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

No meeting of the Board took place yesterday, because there was not a quorum present. The weekly statement is as follows: Number of emigrants arrived from the 1st of January up to date, 4,321, against 4,618 arrived here during the same time last year; 380 arrived here during the past week; 1,121 inmates are cared for in the various institutions under the care of the Board. The aggregate receipts during the past week amounted to $1,208, while the current expenses were $6,461 24, leaving a balance of $1,968 58 of the commutation fund in the Bank.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A, Hon Lewis Webb of Richmond, Va., Hon. E. Cook of Iowa, H. Farnham of Chicago, C. M. Stone of Vermont, Capt. Moore of Hudson, Col. Kibbe of California, T. L. Wood of Quebec, L. Pruyn of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Hon. B. T. Rexford of New-York, J. B. A. Allen of Philadelphia, J. Kendall of Washington, B. F. Shepard of Chicago, Dr. Elwood of Rochester, Judge Leslie of Rutland, Col. Isaac V. Baker of Troy, A. Young of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. Jas. Lovering, of New-Hampshire; Capt. Niell, of the U. S. A.; J. Wilson, of Liverpool; J. W. Thatcher, and J. Holliday, of St. Louis; E. Burton of Ithaca, and J. P. Richards, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Alexander Gann, of Canada; Gen. C. V. Stuart, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Adams and daughter, of Boston, and Dr. Beck, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Crowninshield and H. M. Dexter, of Boston; J. R. White, of Philadelphia, and J. Q. Adams, of Quincy, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. C. Boyd, of Boston, is at the New Irving House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Vote for a Court-house Site.

An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors was held last evening in the County Jail building, Raymond-street, the President, Supervisor CROWELL, in the Chair. It was expected that some action would be taken relative to the Clerk of this Board, who wrote to a member of the Louisiana Legislature asking that body to extend an invitation to the Southern District of New-York and New-Jersey to join the Southern Confederacy; but as that gentleman was absent no action was taken. A petition signed "D. Richards," complaining that some injustice had been done him at the last meeting, was presented, but referred back to the member presenting it, to ascertain whether there was in fact any such person as that whose name was attached to the document. After the transaction of the regular business of the Board the subject of selecting a site for a Court-house was called up, when Supervisor TALBOT, of the Fifteenth Ward, presented a resolution in favor of purchasing the plot of ground owned by Alderman Scholes and others, in the Nineteenth Ward, bounded by Lee avenue, Marcy-avenue, Hooper and Hewes streets, at the rate of $750 per city lot, as a site for the proposed County Court-house. Supervisor BERGEN moved to amend by inserting the Schenck property, at the rear of the City Hall, upon the terms heretofore proposed by the owner. The Chair decided that he could not entertain this motion as an amendment or substitute, because it had been voted upon at a previous meeting, and the motion was accordingly not pressed. After some discussion, a vote was taken on the original resolution with the following result:

AFFIRMATIVE—Supervisors Esmes, First Ward; Muller, Second Ward; Carberry, Fifth Ward; Kirby, Eleventh Ward; McGlynn, Twelfth Ward; Wilson, Thirteenth Ward; Flaherty Fourteenth Ward; Talbot, Fifteenth Ward Mines, Sixteenth Ward; Moore, Seventeenth Ward; Garrison, Eighteenth Ward; Sparkman, Nineteenth Ward; Schenck, County Town—13.

NEGATIVE—Supervisors Studwell, Third Ward; Booth, Fourth Ward; Coit, Sixth Ward; Crowell, Seventh Ward; Bergen, Eighth Ward; Foley, Ninth Ward; Smith, Tenth Ward; Cropsey, Stryker, Ryder, County Towns—11.

ABSENT—Mayor Powell.

The Chair decided that the motion was lost, as under the general act it required a two third vote. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the decision of the Chair was reversed.

Supervisor TALBOT moved that a Building Committee, consisting of Supervisors Wilson, Talbot, Garrison, Flaherty and Coit, be appointed to advertise for plans and proposals for the proposed building, pending the consideration of which, a motion to adjourn for one week was carried.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.—The following statement of our-door relief extended to the poor